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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. A. Planes Will Fly Mail

Reich Puts Toil in Education

China Strikes Its Idols Hard

Kidnaper Warns Wild Youth

France Seethes, Order Looms

President Has Mother Advice

ONE more novel situation is presented as the United States Army is ordered to begin on Feb. 19 to fly the country's air mail. Because of a presumption of fraud in contract letting, the Administration annuls the contracts under which 12 private air lines are serving 34 routes totaling 27,000 miles at about $20,000,000 a year. On nine days' notice the army planes must be ready to wing into the breach, leaving the stunned air transportation industry to survive on passenger carrying alone. Air mail pilots, most of them in the Reserve Corps, are told they will be needed. Air contractors demand and will doubtless get a full hearing—A lot of smoke may not indicate that everywhere is fire.

* * *

Germany writes an extraordinary state chapter into its educational system. Berlin announces that both men and women students intending to proceed from a preparatory school to a university must first pass through six months' training in a labor service camp. For men this is defined as four months of work on the land or other physical toil and six weeks in a National Socialist storm troops training camp. The women's course is being worked out—Germany longs to breed the unsubduable spirit of the Spartan into its youth.

* * *

China takes occasion on the approach of the Chinese New Year festivities to strike a blow at ancient superstitions. Proclamations tell the peasants votive offerings to various gods and goddesses for favors are throwing away money. Candles, miniature ivory pagodas and sandalwood incense are powerless. "Waste no money on idolatry; give it to the Yellow River flood sufferers," is the plea. There is a surer but harder way to avoid punishment for sins than smearing the kitchen god's mouth with molasses so he can't tell—It is by not committing the sins.

* * *

Leavenworth Prison flashes back a solemn warning as Gordon Alcorn, youthful kidnaper of Charles Boettcher 2d, enters it for life. Alcorn begs wayward youth to look ahead and see how truly crime does not pay. He pleads guilty when his defeated chief, Verne Sankey, commits suicide in a cell. On the same day John Dillinger, notorious desperado, faces a charge expected to remove him permanently from public gaze, and Irving (Waxey Gordon) Wexler, "exempt" racketeer, goes to a federal penitentiary for 10 years. The trouble is, wayward youth doesn't reason—If it did it would never follow Alcorn and Sankey.

* * *

Paris sees more rioting, led by Communists, as Premier Gaston Doumergue completes his national Cabinet. But wise Doumergue maps a course closely following the demands of an outraged people. He will enforce order, uncover the Stavisky scandal, balance the budget, dismiss a Parliament the people do not trust and let them elect a new one. Meanwhile the Duc de Guise, Pretender to the Throne, and Prince Louis Napoleon, also a claimant, watch and hope for demands for a monarchy—But the overturning until he come whose right it is doesn't seem to point toward temporal kings.

* * *

France seethes with hysterical indignation against former Premier Edouard Daladier and former Minister of the Interior Eugene Frot. Because they tolerated firing on the rushing mob by the mobile guard Tuesday, they are branded as "murderers." Frot's robes as a lawyer are publicly burned at the Palace of Justice by his colleagues and disbarment proceedings commenced. But if the guard had not fired, the Chamber, filled with Deputies, would have been burned—The Republic, probably, would have been overthrown.

* * *

The Washington Administration favors a federal commission to control radio, telephone, telegraph and cable communications. President Roosevelt is quoted as approving a bill by Senator Dill and Representative Rayburn which vests in the new body powers over communications now held by the Federal Radio Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bill omits matters of bond issues and mergers—But it brings under instant control America's means of expressing its ideas and national life.

* * *

No, President Roosevelt does not seek advice from his mother on state affairs. Mrs. James Roosevelt, visiting Ottawa, makes this frank admission, after analyzing her son's character as based on fairness, justice, amiability and courage. But lest the reader feel the mother's deprivation too keenly, her added confession also should be given—The President gets her advice quite as though he did do some asking.

All Classes of Industry See Hope For Employment In Farm-Factory Program

Farmer, Manufacturer and Industrial Worker All Expected to Benefit and of These Labor to Enjoy by Far the Greatest

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Sixth of 12 Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spokesmen for the farmer, the laborer and the manufacturer are unanimous in their expectation that the rural industrial movement will result in a large measure of relief for idle men and machines in both city and country.

Besides general benefits which all are expected to share consequent to a better distribution of labor and population the farmer may hope for greater rural advantages, such as roads, telephones, electric power and light; community centers about which may gravitate a more active social life; better rural schools; a restoration of home industries. And these in turn, it may be supposed, will function as strong inducements to keep the younger members of the farm family contented with their home environment.

The manufacturer will have the inducement of a dependable labor supply; a comparatively infinitesimal labor turnover; the bugaboo of strikes largely removed; greater availability of raw material in many cases; cheaper power, taxes, wages, and general upkeep—to mention a few of the outstanding items promised by the advocates of the farm-factory plan.

But the laborer's advantages under the part-time part-factory system of living are expected to overshadow all others, for labor will share the benefits enjoyed by both farmer and manufacturer, and in addition will have its own special inducements.

Learning to work with one hand in the factory and another on the farm, by the way, is not as difficult as it sounds, according to experts in the process, and the man who can do it is going to keep on being one step at least ahead of discouragement and depression.

At first devised by industry as a way of caring for superfluous workers in slack times, this new kind of living has come to be recognized as a worthy ideal for the American workman, and now, it appears, even groups of farmers are for it. While farmers might be expected to oppose anything which would increase production or reduce their market, Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, through the very act of accepting membership on the National Advisory Committee on Subsistence Homesteads, showed that organized agriculture was open-minded on the subject.

Mr. O'Neal thinks the subsistence homestead program "a very fine thing," in fact, "a very significant social experiment."

"These workers, who acquire their little farm homesteads on the fringe of the city and raise their own gardens—they aren't going to compete with the farmer," he said in an interview. "But they are going to

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China Is Still Under Thumbs Of War Lords

Plan of 'Personal Armies' Stronger Than Ever in Every Province

Statesmen Lose Fight

Famous Troops That Fought at Shanghai Now Not Far From Demoralization

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The Nineteenth Route Army, which promised after the Sino-Japanese conflict at Shanghai in 1932 to become the first "national army" of the Chinese Republic, is now one of the numerous "outcast armies" of China, as a result of the collapse of the Fukien revolt.

The exploits of the Nineteenth Army at Shanghai aroused the enthusiasm of all China. Thousands of students and other Chinese of superior training volunteered to serve in this army after its defeat at Shanghai, and a few foreign military observers ventured the prediction that around this nucleus a genuinely national army would be built. Several million dollars were sent to the army by Chinese living abroad for this purpose.

But this enthusiastic outburst soon spent itself. Most of the student volunteers quietly went back to their studies before Gen. Chiang Kai-shek persuaded the Nineteenth Army's leaders to move their depleted organization to Fukien. The millions sent from abroad were soon spent and Nanking and Canton were compelled to share the cost of this army's upkeep.

Was a Battle for Higher Pay

The Fukien revolt was based largely upon the fact that remittances both from Nanking and Canton had been cut. The Nineteenth Route Army really was fighting for higher pay. When the revolt failed, remittances both from Nanking and Canton were almost completely cut off.

So the Nineteenth Route Army, like many other defeated organizations of the same type in China, is today an example of the inevitable disorderliness of the system of "personal armies" which has gained so firm a hold upon China. The opportunity to build up a genuinely national army has passed, and the "personal army" system appears more firmly entrenched than before.

Under this system every army in China is regarded as the personal property of its commander. The

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

They Must Lend Their Wings to Carry the U. S. Mails

Upper Left Inset: The Christian Science Monitor—Associated Press
Center: Ewing Galloway. Lower Right Inset: © Underwood

Their Commander-in-Chief Has Given His Orders

(Upper Left Inset) Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps, Charged Specially With the New Responsibility of Flying the Mails; Army Planes Over Mitchel Landing Field on Long Island; Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army.

Premier Starts French Reforms By Appeal for Public's Support

Restoration of Confidence and Financial Stability Put Ahead of Dissolution of Chamber—Communists Stage Riot Against 'Wave of Fascism'

By Mallory Browne

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 10—Restoration of order, reassertion of justice, redressement of the nation's finances, followed quickly by dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies and new elections—this is the program authoritatively understood to have been outlined at the first Cabinet meeting today of France's new "government of political truce, appeasement and justice."

Premier Gaston Doumergue, the Monitor learns on the highest authority, considers that the present Parliament has completely lost the confidence of the French people. As soon as stability and calm reign once more in the streets of Paris—which again last night were the scene of serious clashes between the police and Communists—and after the Stavisky scandal has been completely uncovered and the budget definitely balanced, the nation's new leader favors a fresh appeal to the electorate as the best means of saving the democratic régime in France.

Pacification and confidence must be firmly established first, however, and it is understood that projects of dissolution and constitutional revision, which are sure to encounter lively opposition on the Left, are to be kept quietly in the background for the present.

While the Government's appeal to the people to "fulfill your duty by abstaining from all agitation and by placing above all else the interests of France and the Republic" was being posted in every city, town, and village today, the press warmly welcomed the new Cabinet. "From Marquet to Marin" was the formula employed to describe the wide political foundation which assures the Government of complete success when it appears before the Chamber next Thursday—Adrien Marquet being a Neo-Socialist and Louis Marin the very incarnation of nationalism. Thus only the Royalists, Socialists and Communists remain outside the governmental pale.

It was as a protest against the formation of the Doumergue Cabinet that thousands of Communists staged a desperate struggle last night with the police and mobile guards which resulted in hundreds of casualties. At least 50 police were shot by Communists and it is feared that several Communist rioters were killed by guards who returned fire only in self-defense. Unlike Wednesday's riots last night's mob violence occurred not in the center of Paris but in poorer districts around historic Place de la Bastille and Place de la Republique.

The Communist uprising is significant because it reveals not the strength but the comparative weakness of the Third Internationale in France. Communists are undoubtedly more numerous here than in the rest of France and yet their attempt to stage a protest against the "wave of Fascism" was checked in a few hours with relative ease by about 8000 police without aid of the army.

This does not necessarily mean, however, that all danger from the Extreme Left is averted. Socialist labor unions refuse to accede to Premier Doumergue's request to call off the 24-hour general strike scheduled for Monday. Furthermore the average French worker reasons that the National Government is not so bad if it brings quiet and saves the franc; but should M. Doumergue be succeeded by a party government with a marked Fascist tone then serious resistance by workers might well develop.

Army Awhirl Over Orders To Fly Mail

President and Farley Annul All Existing Contracts

Hunting MacCracken

Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms Combing Washington to Bring Him In

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Cancellation of every domestic air mail contract in the country with the transference of an entire private business into the hands of the Federal Government was the high mark of an extraordinary series of developments in air mail and other investigations in the capital today.

Following the presidential move late yesterday, the United States Army Air Corps was the scene of feverish activity today as it prepared to take over the world's largest domestic air mail service a week from Monday, Feb. 19, on a short nine days' notice.

Chiefs of the Army Air Service promised that no air mail pilot would lose his job and pointed out that most of the latter are already reserve officers. The way seemed to be opened for the obliteration of the 12 privately owned domestic operators so far as their air mail on 26 routes is concerned, involving about $20,000,000 annually and the immediate absorption of their big business by the Government.

The companies will be left with their passenger service alone.

The dozen companies concerned appear stunned at first by the suddenness of the announcement, but representatives in Washington and officials in other cities quickly pleaded for a chance to be heard. So drastic a step as the wiping out of a big industry demanded at least a fair trial, they asserted, and they pointed out that the Secretary of Agriculture has not even concluded his report.

Trial to Proceed

Meanwhile the Senate met an hour earlier this morning to continue its spectacular trial of three air line officials accused of contempt of its investigating committee under Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama.

Around this trial was the atmosphere of a melodrama, for it embraced a man-hunt for the fourth individual named as defendant, Mr. William P. MacCracken Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation in the Hoover cabinet.

Mr. MacCracken demands the right to a trial by jury, and his attorney, Mr. Frank Hogan, attacks the whole senatorial "contempt" procedure by which he charges the upper chamber would first act as prosecutor, and then sit as a jury. Whatever the merit of the case, precedents indicate that the Senate may have some difficulty in maintaining its contempt procedure. Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, a constitutional authority, questions the means adopted, and eventually a court decision is expected that will determine once for all the powers of Congress in citations for contempt.

In the House, today, legislation was under discussion to limit profits on army and navy airplane contracts, while in still another investigation—that dealing with army motorization and equipment deals—the federal grand jury paused over the week-end before hearing additional witnesses. At least three indictments are now indicated.

President Satisfied

Pausing briefly before making his momentous announcement, President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday, leaned back in his chair, put the ends of his fingers together, pursed his lips and then nonchalantly announced that he believed sufficient evidence of fraud and collusion in awarding air mail contracts had been uncovered to warrant the drastic move.

The present contracts were awarded by former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown of the Hoover Administration. Washington remembers nothing quite like the step since the oil contracts were voided after the Teapot Dome scandal. While acknowledging the apparent right of the Government to terminate the contracts at will, the wholesale nature of the step was unexpected, at least until the pending Black investigation, the counter-arguments of the air mail companies, and of Mr. Brown himself, were completed.

A company whose contract is cancelled is debarred for five years from bidding on any other government contract, under Mr. Roosevelt's understanding of the law. Even the smaller air companies which claim that their lower competitive bids were rejected in the previous distribution of contracts, will apparently not gain by the present wholesale cancellation; certainly this will be so if the government takes over air mail handling on a permanent basis.

"Man Hunt" Is On

While legal precedents were being searched in and out of Congress regarding Mr. William P. MacCracken's defiance of the Senate's citation, a curious scene of hide-and-seek was being enacted in close to zero weather in one of the oddest man-hunts in Senatorial History.

The protagonists of this colorful melodrama were three. First was Mr. Chesley W. Jurney, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. He was told

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Ely Says Politics Is Blocking Plan For Better Police

Governor Asserts 'Meddling' Has Interfered With Centralized Plan

"Political meddling" has blocked attempts to centralize police authority in Massachusetts, according to Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Stirred by the Needham bank robbery and murders during his absence, the Governor returned to Westfield last night after a fortnight's vacation in the South, further convinced of the need for proposed police unification.

"The murders in connection with that Needham bank robbery were atrocious," he said. "Crimes like that are committed by professional criminals. It's the duty of the police to know where these law breakers are at all times.

"We ought to have a much more active police force, with better training for individual officers. Placing the police under one general central authority would improve the system. When it comes to getting a unified police we are confronted by political meddling to prevent it."

In December the Governor went on record favoring unification of police departments in the 16 cities and 24 towns of Metropolitan Boston, as the first step in centralization of all police activities of the State. This plan had been recommended by the Crime Commission as the only effective means of combatting organized crime.

A member of the commission appeared before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs this week and proposed a plan for police coördination in the metropolitan area.

The Governor's renewed advocacy of such measures is expected to result in some definite action along this line during this session of the Legislature.

Governor Ely declared that he is opposed to child labor in factories, mines and textile mills, and to the exploitation of child labor, but said he is opposed to the Child Labor Amendment because "it could give broad authority to the Federal Government over the education and general up-bringing of children."

The Governor also said he is still in favor of a retail sales tax, announced he had reached a decision regarding the plea for commutation of the Bull sentence, expressed his approval of the Roosevelt monetary program, and declared that even if Mr. James M. Curley runs for Governor, he will be definitely "out of politics" after the end of his present term.

Roosevelt Issues Mobilization Call To Nation's Scouts

Boys Urged to Get Bedding, Furnishings and Clothes for Needy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt sounded a mobilization call to the Boy Scouts of the nation in a talk over the air today at noon.

The President asked the Scouts to perform a national good turn by collecting household furnishings, bedding and clothes for the needy.

"I am confident that the American people will generously cooperate and respond," he said. "Indeed, I am hoping that in many cases they will telephone or send letters to the local Scout offices to offer their help to carry through this national good turn.

"Already I have received offers of coöperation from governors of states, from mayors and other community leaders. May you carry out this new service and rededicate yourselves to the Scout oath."

Surrounded by Eagle Scouts of this city in the Cabinet room at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt concluded his brief talk to the boys of the nation by repeating and asking the boys to repeat with him the Boy Scout oath.

The occasion was the twenty-fourth anniversary celebration of the Boy Scouts.

War on Superstition Launched by Chinese

PEIPING, China, Feb. 10 (AP)—China is in the midst of a war on supersition today—a war opened with the approach of the nation-wide Chinese New Year's festival, Feb. 14. The first guns are being directed against the traditional practice of attempting to gain earthly favor by making lavish votive offerings to the various gods and goddesses in the Chinese pantheon.

In the first such exhibtion held in the Orient, the Peiping Educational Museum displayed today statistics and charts on how $1,000,000 is spent annually by the Chinese for incense, votive candles, miniature ivory pagodas, sandalwood offerings and other superstitious tokens in order to obtain favor.

The money might be used, the museum is pointing out, to feed hundreds of thousands of victims of floods and famines now afflicting the country or to buy dozens of airplanes for the National Government's infant air force.

Cotton Dress Design Follows Stick Candy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Old-fashioned stick candy now plays a part in the pageant of feminine fashions. It furnishes the theme for a design of a cotton party dress, one among many exhibited at the Wash Dress Show held at the Merchandise Mart here this week.

Cotton continues to be a belle of the ball as far as dresses are concerned, according to stylists at the show here, who declare that it is smart to wear cotton for all purposes. The new bicycle costume is a sport outfit with shirt and shorts and a skirt that buttons on, adaptable for any kind of sports, the stylists said. Children's cotton clothes generally are cut from darker fabrics than in years gone by.

White House Shy Of Present Bills On Stock Reform

Wants Control but Sees Need of Modifying Drastic Provisions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—As successive selling waves swept Wall Street today, the White House made clear that not only the stock exchanges, but the various commodity market exchanges of the country, will be brought under federal regulatory authority, proposed in his message of yesterday.

It was likewise made clear that neither the Senate nor the House stock reform bills in their present form can be labeled Administration measures, for neither has been submitted to the White House and considerable modification of drastic provisions is possible. While these bills carry out the main objective of the recommendations made by the President's Interdepartmental Committee they are tentative and spbject to discussion and amendment in Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt has asked for quick legislation, as he put it, "for the protection of investors, for the safeguarding of values and, so far as may be possible, for the elimination of unnecessary, unwise and destructive speculation."

Late yesterday, when the effect of earlier stock market selling was apparent, Mr. Roosevelt also authorized Mr. Stephen Early, his secretary, to make the following announcement:

"The bill for the regulation of the stock and commodity exchanges has not been seen by the President, nor has he discussed, approved or disapproved, or had any knowledge whatever of the provisions. The measure is a strictly congressional measure and will be introduced as such."

A bill for the establishment of a communications commission to take over control of radio, telephones, telegraph and cables was also in prospect shortly, as Mr. Roosevelt indicated that he would give the matter his approval.

Both Senate and House are preparing for immediate extended hearings on the stock exchange measures, to be followed later with hearings relating to the commodity market bill to be introduced upon the White House's receipt of data now being prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, author of the Fletcher bill, says he sees no reasons why legitimate business should become excited over the restrictions contained in his act. Between now and Oct. 1, when the bill would go into effect, the Street will have plenty of time to become adjusted, he says, and in the meantime, if various suggested provisions are found to be unworkable they can be altered. However, a considerable body of opinion looks for modification in the proposals.

President Roosevelt's request for sugar quota and stock market legislation means that plans to adjourn Congress by May 1 are upset, Speaker Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois said today.

Two Warships for Colombia

LISBON, Port., Feb. 10 (AP)—Portugal is ready, it was revealed today in authoritative quarters, to hand over to Colombia two destroyers just built in Portuguese shipyards under supervision of British engineers. Portugal is to build new destroyers to replace them. Details of the transaction were not revealed.

Rio de Janeiro Builds 10 Public Schools To Speed Education

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 10 (By U. P.)—The corner stones have just been laid here for 10 new public-school buildings, marking the beginning of a drive against the much criticized educational facilities of the capital. According to Dr. Pedro Ernesto of the Federal District, the scheme is designed to reorganize the public schools in Rio de Janeiro, and eventually may end with over 30 new buildings for primary and elementary school purposes.

The first part of the program calls for the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000. The buildings are designed to take care of the immediate need for more desks in the Government schools. It is being financed by the issue of 7 per cent municipal bonds.

Dr. Pedro Ernesto pointed out that the lack of sufficient educational facilities in the Federal District constituted a grave situation, and one that has been increasing in gravity for many years. The present plan is intended to provide cheap and sturdy structures which will accommodate the children of the capital under healthy conditions.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A Long, Hard Winter

"Now is the winter of our discontent."

What one William Shakespeare said something over 300 years ago is right to date when one thinks of the plight of the great Republican Party, adrift and without steersman on the cross-currents of the sea of politics.

It's been decided, this much is certain, that the Massachusetts Republicans will have a nominee for United States Senator and that Mr. David I. Walsh will have opposition.

But how intelligent is that opposition going to be?

There's the rub and let no Republican forget it for a moment.

* * *

I suppose no man is more widely mentioned among Republicans today than Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston.

"Mal" admitted to me that he had been "approached on the subject" by many good Republicans.

These "good" Republicans (whatever "good" may mean) appear to be thinking only about a man's record as a campaigner. The way many of the near-leaders of the G. O. P. here look at it is the man who has proved in the past that he can get the most votes all over the State among the Republicans is the man to nominate for the Senate against Mr. Walsh.

* * *

"Tempus Fugit" and Changes

That was all right in the Gay Nineties or even in the two first decades of the Twentieth Century but not for now—not for now!

Mr. Nichols is a good vote-getter. He was so good that had not James M. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, plugged the cause of William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County, so hard for the Boston Mayoralty that the City Hall employees took Mr. Curley seriously, "Mal" would be Mayor of Boston today instead of Frederick W. Mansfield.

* * *

But all this aside. Let Malcolm E. Nichols or any other Republican who wants to go out and tilt with David I. Walsh for the Senate remember that he's got to have something more to go on than good vote-getting qualifications.

Any Republican to cut any ice at all next fall when the voting comes must tell the people what he stands for and how he can help the President of the United States work for

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Days When Buffalo Raised Dust Enough To Veil Sun Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., Feb. 10—Memories of the days when giant herds of buffaloes raised clouds of dust over the Kansas plains, more than a half century ago, were revived here yesterday in the first annual reunion of Southwest Pioneer Cattlemen and Buffalo Hunters. Following the main address by Victor Murdock of the Wichita Eagle, a dozen or more pioneers of the range recited experiences from their campfire days when, as hunters, they shot buffaloes for their hides.

To them such hunting was a major occupation or business, and never a sport or pastime. Many of these early hunters later settled in this section and became the leading cattlemen of the Southwest. One of them, Bill Horn, a former stage driver, was one of the pioneers to whom buffalo hides meant a livelihood.

"Shortly after the War of the States," said Mr. Horn, "buffaloes were so plentiful here that their stampeding often raised clouds of dust which temporarily obscured the sun."

Although Kansas figured largely in the early cattle industry of the Southwest, this is the first general event to commemorate the activities of the years gone by. The event was planned by three pioneer cattlemen, all of whom settled in Kansas in the early eighties—Jeff Long, Aub Donovan, and Harve Tedrow.

Medicine Lodge was chosen for the affair because it is in the heart of the Southwest cattle country and because it is rich in Indian lore and traditions. The event was staged in the auditorium of the high school here.

Heavy Water Discovery Wins Medal for Urey

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Award of the Willard Gibbs Medal, one of the highest honors in chemistry, to Prof. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University, was announced last night.

Dr. Urey at 41 is the youngest man ever to receive this medal. It goes to him for discovery of heavy water, hailed by many natural scientists as possibly the most important one in a half century. The water itself is not so far as important as the supply of heavy hydrogen atoms it yields. Laboratories all over the world are using these new heavy atoms for investigations which were never before possible.

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Things Present

The St. Lawrence waterway project has some outstanding advantages and some valid disadvantages. Inasmuch as the question is up for early settlement, read the first editorial and the Letters to the Monitor.

Everyone interested in temperance education should read the article on the Progress in Education page.

Distribution committee workers will enjoy today's Sundial. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

At last! The singer who occasionally hits a sour note need fear no ill with the automatic electric accompanist beside him. A description of this helpful device gives our new daily Feature, "Keeping Up With the Inventors," a good start on Monday.

Monday also brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," a little-known but superlatively beautiful word picture of Lincoln by Ingersoll on the Home Forum page, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

New Union Pacific Speed Train Makes Public Appearance

'Tomorrow's Train Today' Seen at Chicago Expected to Beat Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Like a long, slender projectile hugging the rails, shaped to cut a clean hole through the air, the Union Pacific System's new train, proudly termed "Tomorrow's Train Today," made its first public appearance. The new high-speed, streamlined monster was viewed by newspapermen in the yards of its builder, the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation.

A streak of brown and yellow as it whizzes through space at speeds hitherto unknown to railroading, the Union Pacific's new train is one of several revolutionary models designed for American companies along aeronautical lines. With these trains the railroads hope to cut trip times radically, reduce operating costs, give added comforts, and thus regain some of the business lost to bus and airplane.

No heavier than a single Pullman car, the three-car train is made of light-weight aluminum alloy molded into tubular shape. Streamlining is carried out sufficiently to reduce wind resistance to a "scientific minimum," according to the company. From the rounded nose to the pointed tail there are no projections. The windows, of a specially manufactured shatter-proof glass, are sealed in rubber and practically flush with the exterior to reduce wind resistance.

Inside, the passenger will be practically "sealed in the can" until he reches his destination, protected from dust and flying dirt by the sealed windows, kept cool in summer and warm in winter by the air-conditioning system, and assured an unusual degree of quiet and comfort by reduced noise and vibration.

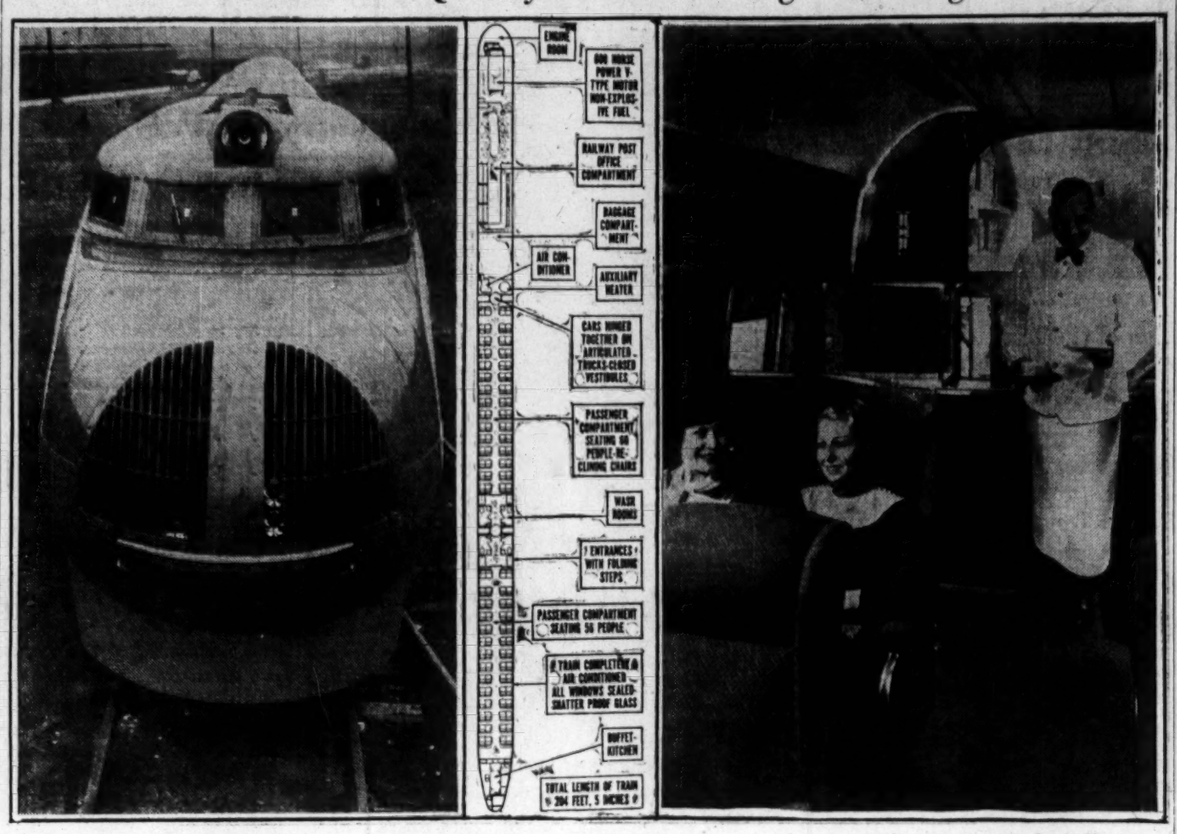
In addition to the power plant, mail and baggage rooms in the head car, the train contains two passenger coaches, the latter equipped with individual, adjustable seats. The coaches will carry 116 passengers. A compact buffet is installed in the tail-end of the last car, from which meals will be served to passengers in their seats on portable tables.

This train is designed for daytime use, but a second train, equipped with sleeping cars, is shortly to be put into service. Both trains are the product of the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation here.

The new train is driven by electricity generated by a distillate—burning internal combustion engine. Distillate is a nonexplosive fuel, and sufficient quantity can be carried in tanks beneath the train for a 1200-mile run.

The 600-horsepower engine is said to be capable of propelling the train at a maximum speed of 110 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 90 miles an hour.

It Gets There Quickly Without Huffing or Puffing


ENGINE ROOM
600 HORSE POWER V-TYPE MOTOR NON-EXPLOSIVE FUEL
RAILWAY POST OFFICE COMPARTMENT
BAGGAGE COMPARTMENT
AIR CONDITIONER
AUXILIARY HEATER
CARS HUNG TOGETHER ON ARTICULATED TRUCKS-ENCLOSED VESTIBULES
PASSENGER COMPARTMENT SEATING 60 PEOPLE-RECLINING CHAIRS
WASH ROOMS
ENTRANCES WITH FOLDING STEPS
PASSENGER COMPARTMENT SEATING 56 PEOPLE
A TRAIN COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED—ALL WINDOWS SEALED-SHATTER PROOF GLASS
BUFFET-KITCHEN
TOTAL LENGTH OF TRAIN 204 FEET, 5 INCHES

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Union Pacific System's New Streamlined Train

Left—Front End of the Locomotive Which Is Inclosed With the Train Unit. Center—Longitudinal Diagrammatic View of the Complete Unit. Right—Interior Showing Comfort and Ease With Which Essential Facilities Are Handled.

'Fair Hearing' For Gill Pledged By Governor Ely

Executive Reaffirms Faith in Norfolk Experiment Upon Return Home

"I am not firing Howard B. Gill without a fair hearing. I am not firing any man unfairly," Gov. Joseph B. Ely said today at his Westfield home, following his return from southern waters.

Reached by a Monitor reporter by telephone, Governor Ely reaffirmed his faith in the Norfolk Prison Colony experiment. He emphatically stated that there would be no definite action on the permanent removal of Mr. Gill, now temporarily suspended as superintendent of the colony, until he had all the facts in hand.

"I am not suggesting that anyone be fired unfairly," the Governor declared. He said both the report of Mr. Francis X. Hurley's investigation of the colony, which is expected to be on his desk when he returns to the State House Monday or Tuesday, and Mr. Gill's reply to the report, would be given due consideration.

Governor Ely said that he had not followed the latest developments in the Norfolk investigation. He intimated, however, that he was just as much "at sea" over the reason for the investigation and why newspapers have taken a stand against the colony, as he was before he left for a vacation cruise to the West Indies.

"I believe Norfolk has the makings of a very excellent institution and Superintendent Gill is responsible for much of the good that has been accomplished," the Governor said.

"If you believe in the experiment and feel that it has been successful, what is your explanation for this campaign against the colony," Governor Ely was asked.

"I cannot offer any explanation for it," he replied. "The whole thing has been entirely out of focus."

Told of the marked turn in the tide of public opinion in support of Norfolk since his leaving for the South, including even a change in the type of newspaper publicity about the colony, Governor Ely declared that he would give this serious consideration before announcing his decision on Mr. Gill's removal.

Asked if he did not feel the Norfolk Prison Colony should be under civil service "from the superintendent down" as is the case at Sing Sing, the Governor said that he believed in civil service "up as far as the superintendent." He is in favor of a direct appointment of superintendent by the commissioner of correction.

Governor Ely placed his confidence in Commissioner Frederick T. Dillon of the Department of Correction as to the manner in which Mr. Gill is heard.

If Commissioner Dillon recommends an unbiased commission of five to hear Mr. Gill, Governor Ely inferred that it would be satisfactory to him.

"I'll back up anything Commissioner Dillon does relatiee to Mr Gill's hearing," the Governor declared.

'Play Down Crime,' U. S. Official Begs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 10

"PLAYING up" crime news is of little help in checking crime waves, in the opinion of Mr. Olaf Eidem, United States District Attorney here, whose office has in charge dispatching of the Sankey-Alcorn case which led to pleas of guilty after confessions were obtained by Department of Justice officials who arrested them in Chicago last week.

"It seems to me that the youth of the country are inclined to glorify crooks and gangsters when their doings are featured so prominently," says Mr. Eidem. He believes the newspapers should "play down" crime news. If such a policy were adopted he thinks it would have the effect of decreasing crime waves.

Federation of Churches Gives Its Support to Gill

The Massachusetts Federation of Churches has come out in support of Howard B. Gill, its suspended superintendent.

In a letter sent out by the Rev. George L. Paine, secretary of the organization, to 1000 ministers throughout the State, an appeal to rally "the forces of right and justice to the support of the Norfolk institution," is made.

The letter urges the ministers to speak about the colony in their sermons Sunday and requests that letters or telegrams "indorsing the continuance of the Norfolk plan and asking the reinstatement of Mr. Gill as superintendent," be sent to Gov. Joseph B. Ely at once.

In part, the letter reads: " . . . We are nearing the climax in a fight between those who believe in applying modern, professional and ethical methods to the treatment of prisoners and those who, on the other hand, adhere to the old 'bread and water and dungeon' philosophy.

"Howard Gill, the widely respected and socially minded superintendent of Norfolk prison, has been made, along with the prison which he has created, the object of a campaign of political attack and public vilification. Unless the forces of right and justice come at once to the support of the Norfolk institution, it is doomed—and its warden faces a most unfair and unjust public condemnation."

Central Hudson Gas Corp.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation had net income of $1,903,483 in 1933, compared with $2,042,693 in 1932.

Newspaper Advertising Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Declaring that the daily newspapers are the backbone of any advertising campaign, Mr. G. F. Bannerman, sales manager in charge of advertising of Hudson Essex of Canada, Limited, told 150 dealers and company representatives here that the company's newspaper advertising appropriation for 1934 had been greatly increased.

Boston Opera House 'Comedy of Errors' Not on the Program

Opera goers were dumfounded at the rapid succession of changes at the Boston Opera House last night. First came announcement that, because of financial difficulties, the performance of "La Bohème" by the New Boston Opera Company would be canceled.

Those who hastily decided to go elsewhere were further confused when a squad of police with riot guns charged into the lobby upon reports that a stabbing had taken place. This misunderstanding was quickly cleared up and the police left.

Meantime, most of the audience were happily surprised by Mr. Cesare Sodero, conductor of the opera, who announced that a substitute had been found for Miss Hope Hampton, scheduled to sing the leading rôle of Mimi in La Bohème, and that the performance would start in 15 minutes with a new Mimi in Miss Ruth Miller.

But further confusion resulted when Mr. Sodero before he lifted his baton to begin the performance, announced that Miss Hampton would sing the part of Mimi after all. The performance finally got under way about 9 o'clock.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	NBC piano duo	Lady Next Door	Five o'clock revue;	Pancho and his
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Three Scamps	popular program.	orchestra
5:30	NBC soloist; orch.	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong"	Getting the News.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	New Deal talk	String ensemble	Dell Campo, songs.
6:00	Columbia-Harvard de-	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	CBS dance music.
6:15	bate on Navy	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	vocal program	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:45	Soloist; organ	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel	Reports; news
7:00	Musical program to	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program.	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Japan; vocalists	After Dinner Revue	Script Act	congregation
7:30	Program from Japan.	Circus sketch	Dance music	"As I See It"
7:45	The World in Review	Events; pianist	CBS dance music	Local dance music.
8:00	"The Early Settlers	Air Magazine	Forty-five Minutes	Organ recital
8:15	and Their Homes"	Boston Symphony	in Hollywood;	From Boston Opera
8:30	Banquet to the Na-	Orchestra, Dr.	talk; orchestra.	House; entire per-
8:45	tional Commander	Serge Koussevitz-	"Trade and Mark"	formance of Mas-
9:00	of the American Le-	ky, conductor;	Philadelphia Orch.	cagni's "Cavalle-
9:15	gion, from Boston	Warren Storey-	CBS vocalists	ria Rusticana"
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Smith, critic,	Paige's Orchestra;	and Leoncavallo's
9:45	his orchestra	guest speaker	vocal groups	"Pagliacci," by
10:00	News flashes	Saturday Night	Program from and	New Boston Op-
10:15	Reports; sport review.	Dancing Party;	to Little America	era Company,
10:30	WLS Barn Dance pro-	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	Cesare Sodero,
10:45	gram from Chicago;	Robert Ripley	Reports; news	conductor
11:00	soloists; folk dance	Forecasts; news	Bruins - Montreal	Raymond Pugh &
11:15	music	WCAE dedication.	hockey report;	his orchestra
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	"One Man's Fam-	Catherine the	
11:45	his orchestra	ily," sketch	Great, sketch	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Speakers; reports	Trinity Church	Temple Israel	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Home Circle	Choir and organ;	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs.	and soloists
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Talk from London	Polish music
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Columbia Church
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Dale Carnegie's	soloists and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling	facts program	ganist	from New York
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores.	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos.
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Elisabeth Lennox.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists	Gems of Melody	soloists; trio	soloist
3:00	Soloists; orchestra	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York Philhar-
3:15	Irene Rich, talk	his orchestra	Dance music	monic-Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Triolians; soloist;	Organ recital	Orchestra, Hans
3:45	orchestra	trio; orchestra	Tenor soloist	Lange, conductor;
4:00	Terhune dog story	John B. Kennedy.	The Rev. Charles	Vladimir Horo-
4:15	Studio speakers	Vee and Johnnie.	E. Coughlin, ad-	witz, pianist, and
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	program com-
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra.	troit, Mich.	mentator
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	NBC music	his orchestra	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Twilight Reveries.	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Reports; news	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Mme. Lotte Lehmann;	Religious period	Local dance music	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York.	Crusaders' music.	Studio recital
6:30	Arturo Toscanini,	Salute program	Popular vocal	Organ recital
6:45	guest conductor	Popular vocal	Family Theater	Time and news
7:00	Ted Weems and his	Manhattan Merry-	Ethel Waters and	Evening service
7:15	orchestra	Go-Round: pop.	Denny Orchestra.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Family Theater	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his or-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	Roy C. Andrews;	Local dance music.
8:45	lington, announcer	vocal sextet	Waring Orch.	Dramatic sketch
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	elers; orchestra	and soloists	Froman; glee	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room"
9:45	Salon Orchestra	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing	Reports; news
10:00	Reports; organ	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams	Black Orchestra	his orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Joe and Batcese	Helen Hayes; con-	Readings; organ	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes	cert orchestra	Reports; news	tions; speaker

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, Columbia University Day program.
2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: dramatization, "Sir John A. MacDonald."
3:00 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:00 WNAC, Columbia Dramatic Guild presents John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln"
4:15 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: Kroll String Sextet.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Network dramatic sketch.
8:30 WBZ, Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, pianist.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WAAB, Middlesex Club "Lincoln Night" dinner, from Hotel Statler; Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, George H. Moses, guest speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with rising temperature tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably snow at night; lowest temperature tonight 18 to 24; Sunday in the lower 30's; gentle to moderate northwest to southwest winds.

New England: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow at night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds tonight, shifting to westerly over north portion Sunday; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	2	3	New Orleans	52	70
Bermuda	48	..	New York	0	8
Chicago	6	10	Norfolk, Va.	18	18
Denver	16	48	Philadelphia	6	10
Helena, Mont.	32	42	St. Louis	12	24
Jacksonville	44	66	St. Paul	16	18
Kansas City	18	32	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	8	12
Miami, Fla.	72	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 10.
B—Maximum Feb. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:04 p. m., Sunday 8:24 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

Conde Nast Publications

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Conde Nast Publications, Inc., has applied to the New York Stock Exchange for authority to list 30,000 additional shares of common stock.

German Air Mail at Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 10 (AP)—The first regular consignment of transatlantic air mail arrived yesterday six and one-half days after leaving Germany.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Music

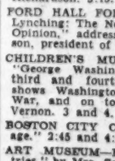
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall), 8:15.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," 8:15.

Theaters

"10-MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth), Bramwell Fletcher gets away with his alibi for the last time in Boston tonight. Plenty of tense moments in this. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Historical drama with Dennis King in title role. 8:30.



Movies

KEITH'S — John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." Also Amos and Andy in "The Lion Tamer." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Richard Barthelmess as an Indian brave in "Massacre." Fenway at 2:10, 4:47, 7:24, 10:01. Paramount at 9 a. m., 11:23, 2:01, 4:39, 7:17, 9:55.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Remarkably beautiful photography in this picture, taken in unfamiliar Mexican surroundings. Good music accompanies the action and is much more effective than words could have been. Also an interesting tropical travel film and Mickey Mouse. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

BOSTON—"The Poor Rich," with Edna May Oliver, Edward Everett Horton, and Thelma Todd. On stage "National Frolics" with William Gaxton and Victor Moore of "Let 'Em Eat Cake" fame. 10 a. m., 1:11, 4:22, 7:33, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—"Carolina" with Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore. "Southland" on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:58, 4:47, 7:36, 10:29.

UPTOWN—"I Was a Spy," with Madeleine Carroll, Conrad Veidt and Herbert Marshall. First Boston showing. 1, 4:08, 6:56, 10:04.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Detective film; Vincent Lopez; newsreels, travelogues, other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Polo

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY — Candlewood vs. Canaries, Cossacks vs. Freshmen, 8.

Other Events

BOSTON GARDEN—Boston Athletic Association Games, 7:45.

CULTURE LEAGUE—"Poet's Party." Readings by J. B. Wheelwright, John Collins, Larry Ogus. Studio 301, 12 Huntington Avenue, 8:30.

REPERTORY THEATER—"Ladies of the Jury," presented by Unitarian Young People's Association, 8:15.

"MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME"—Three-act comedy presented by Ycung People's Fellowship of St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain. In Parish House, Roanoke Avenue. 8:15.

SUNDAY

Music

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, 3:15.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Quaint and Scenic North Carolina," illustrated lecture by H. Harding Hale. 3. "The Theater of Today," lecture by Frank W. C. Hersey. 3:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"Can the Race Problem Be Solved?" Lecture by William Pickens. Vocal solos by Mrs. Dorothy Richardson. 3:15.

FORD HALL FORUM—"The Conquest of Lynching: The Noose, the Law and Public Opinion," address by Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University. 7:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Free movies—"George Washington and His Times," third and fourth parts. This program shows Washington in the Revolutionary War, and on to his retirement to Mt. Vernon. 3 and 4.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Movies, "Pilgrimage." 2:45 and 4:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.; "Botticelli," by Professor Bailey, in Lecture Hall, 3:30; Children's Museum Hour in Classroom A at 3:30.

ERIC A. STARBUCK—Lecture with movies on "The Life and Work of the Russian People in 1933." In the Boston Consolidated Gas Company auditorium, corner Stuart and Arlington Streets, 3.

MONDAY

DOG WATCH MEETING—Captain Metcalf will describe the Lighthouse Service, after Capt. Parker's regular navigation class, Boston Yacht Club, 5 Rowes Wharf, 6:30.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Talk, "The Contribution of the Negro to American Civilization," by Mrs. William H. Mitchell. Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

STATE HOUSE WOMEN'S CLUB—Talk, "Some Problems of the Licensing Board," by Miss Mary E. Driscoll, community singing, other entertainment, following dinner at 6, 46 Beacon Street.

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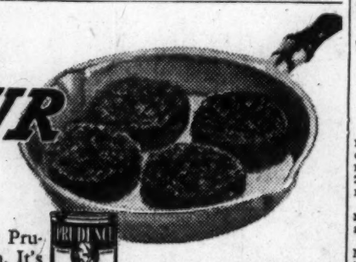

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Various Classes Of Industry See Hope in Farm Step

(Continued from Page 1)

help raise the general standard of living for the working classes. They are going to give their families better surroundings than they could possibly have in the congested centers of industrial cities, and what is more, they are going to assure their families good wholesome food which they can depend on whether work keeps up or not.

Vital Step in New Deal

The Federal Government's sponsorship of subsistence homesteads is regarded by many people as one of the most significant measures of the New Deal. The purpose of the original homestead laws under which the West was settled was to get families out on farms of their own where they would be free, independent, and self-supporting. The purpose of the new homestead program is similar, except that the owners of the homesteads must be kept near factories and industrial plants to be able to work at their regular jobs as regularly as possible.

Long before the federal appropriation was made a Chicago banker had been thinking very seriously about this kind of thing, had put assistants to work on studies, and now has interesting contributions to make to the knowledge of subsistence farming. This banker is now a member of the federal advisory commission on subsistence homesteads.

"What, to be quite specific, is a subsistence homestead?" This question is answered as follows by Mr. Edward P. Wells, who has directed this study sponsored by the banker member of the commission.

"It implies a substantial and attractive year-around house with modern equipment and a garden of sufficient size to produce an abundance of high-grade vegetables in wide variety for summer and winter use. Among the objectives to be sought in establishing communities of garden homes is the preservation as far as possible of the conveniences and advantages of the city with the addition of the advantages of country life."

An Advance; Not a Retreat

Here it is significant to note that this study does not regard subsistence farming merely as "a retreat before economic necessity," but rather as an "advance to a better living." This is, after all, its greatest significance as a social experiment.

"How large a piece of land should the average subsistence homestead occupy?" This question is answered with the recommendation that about half an acre is enough for the garden, in addition to a lot of perhaps 60 by 75 feet for the little house. The type of garden recommended has been worked out in oblong shape, requiring a space of 75 by 328 feet, divided into 20 rows, with space left over for chickens and pigs.

"How much time must a man give to the cultivation of such a garden?" This depends a good bit on the efficiency of the gardener, but two hours a day of steady work is estimated to be sufficient.

As an economist and also as a member of the National Recovery Administration's personnel, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, of the University Chicago, believes that President Roosevelt has gone at this project in a very sound fashion, but that it may take time to see the full results, and the results themselves will depend somewhat on the trend of city growth.

Approved by Labor

Labor has put its stamp of approval on the enterprise, not only by flocking where possible to rural acres, but by official sanction as well. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has assured Mr. M. L. Wilson, director of the division of subsistence homesteads of the Department of Interior, of the hearty support of labor for the subsistence homestead project. The depression, declares Mr. Green, has caused the necessity for this movement, which he describes as a great contribution to social welfare.

The expansion of the part-farm part-factory movement in the final analysis, however, will depend very greatly on the vision of manufacturers who will break with precedent and turn their backs on the industrial centers as places fit for factories.

There are many objections brought forward against this country-ward move of industry, perhaps the most often heard being similar to that brought out in a speech in the House on Jan. 26 by Representative Ludlow in objecting to certain appropriations being used to finance a proposed government factory in West Virginia, on the grounds that "to put the Government in competition with private business violates the fundamentals of American philosophy and sets a precedent that will hound and plague this country for years to come."

Some Toes In Way

Those familiar with the Washington scene, however, report that while the Administration plans to "step on some toes" in putting the New Deal into effect, it will feel justified if twice as many unemployed can be put to work. Mr. Ludlow's objection was the first made to the Government entering business on the subsistence farms but others undoubtedly will follow.

It is very difficult to pick projects that will not interfere with private business. Nor are many private businesses in a position now to decentralize their own factories. Of those which are in such a position, perhaps Henry Ford may be considered as outstanding. For, on the 10,000-acre project in southern Michigan known as the Lenawee Coöperative Industries, Mr. Henry Ford is now forging the last link in his vast scheme, begun more than 10 years ago, to unite farm and factory. The aim is to decentralize industry in a fashion to provide continuous employment for breadwinners.

Already the plan has worked out sufficiently to prove its practicability for other types of manufactures, and the Government expects to be able to enlist, as time goes on, many diversified industries in the country-ward trend.

At the Governors' Conference at French Lick Springs, Ind., in 1931, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, said, among other things:

"Experiments have already been made in some states looking to a closer relationship between industry and agriculture. These take two forms: first, what may best be called the bringing of rural life to industry; second, the bringing of industry to agriculture, of the establishment of small industrial plants in areas which are now wholly given over to farming."

And so, with Mr. Roosevelt presiding over a New Deal, it becomes obvious that the prophet of 1931 is now leading agriculture, labor and industry to a point of vantage where all hands may look out toward vistas of mutual service and rewards.

'See, Gentlemen, This Is How It Can Be Done'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NRA Personified, Unfolds Picture of Recovery

There It Is All Before Them, the Entire Field of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture, and the Government Representative Receives the Intent Interest of Labor, the Manufacturer and the Farmer As He Describes to Them the Federal Plans for Subsistence Homesteads and Part-Time Farming.

Army Awhirl Over Flying U. S. Mail

(Continued from Page 1)

to find the "body" of Mr. MacCracken and to bring said 'body" into the chamber. Mr. Jurney began his hunt for the body all over again today, but having been told by Mr. MacCracken's lawyer that it would probably be found at the District Court House he carefully abstained from going there.

Mr. Jurney is a genial, portly individual. He customarily goes accoutered in a frock coat, striped trousers, loud purple necktie, further embellished by a purple handkerchief protruding nattily from his breast pocket, and a large black western hat, of the 10-gallon variety. By this quaint mixture, Mr. Jurney has tactfully blended the sophistication of the East, where he works, with the ease and freedom of the open spaces, from which he hails.

The second protagonist is Mr. Hogan, Mr. MacCracken's lawyer. He is a shrewd leader of the local bar, red faced, curly-haired and counsel for many famous citizens who have run afoul of the Government. One of these was Doheny of the Teapot Dome case, who is said to have paid him $1,000,000 for getting him off before a local jury.

Mr. MacCracken, the third man, is personally an agreeable, handsome individual of considerable suavity and charm, and ex-member of the Hoover "Little Cabinet," who is known among lawyers all over the nation as secretary of the American Bar Association. Whatever may be said of his recent conduct, his reputation up to the present has been unsullied, and has been held in high respect for ability and personality. It is he who is now playing hide-and-seek with the Senate.

Wants Court Trial

Boiled down to essentials the question is whether the Senate or the District Supreme Court shall pass on Mr. MacCracken's guilt or innocence. Mr. MacCracken wants a court trial; the Senate wants to do the prosecuting and trying itself.

The Senate in the Sinclair oil case cited the evidence to the local district attorney and then he prosecuted the defendants in the local Supreme Court. In the new case, however, the Senate wants to do the trying itself. The question of the rights of the Senate to "punish" any private citizen is the matter in dispute. Convinced that the Senate has no such right, Mr. Hogan was ready to produce his client in the local courthouse yesterday where an immediate writ of hapeas corpus could be obtained ordering Mr. Jurney to release the prisoner after he had arrested him. This procedure would throw the whole matter into court.

But it is just this which the Senate, under the leadership of Senator Black, does not want. They want to take Mr. MacCracken into custody and convey him to the Senate, where it is thought the habeas corpus writ would not hold.

The Senate has had its fingers burned over efforts to "punish" citizens in the past. In the case of one Hallett Kilbourne, the district Supreme Court and later the United States Supreme Court awarded $25,000 damages to Kilbourne from the then House Sergeant-at-Arms for imprisonment lasting 45 days, in a contempt case. Mr. Jurney, perhaps, remembers that case as he hunts MacCracken today. Congress finally recompensed its official.

In another case carried to the Supreme Court, one Snowden Marshall won the decision that neither Senate nor House had the power to punish a citizen itself for an offense against its dignity or prerogatives.

"If the Senate thinks my client guilty," said Mr. Hogan today, "why does it not let a court—a judge and a jury—pass on the question."

Perhaps the reason is that Mr. Hogan showed himself too clever in the Doheny case, and the Senate prefers to take matters in its own hands.

Jaffa Boatman Builds Mosque

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Haj Ali Khamis, 80-year-old boatman of Jaffa, is erecting a mosque on a plot of land he has purchased in the Al Nuzha quarter of Jaffa, A number of people have expressed their desire to assist financially in the undertaking, but Haj Ali says he will defray all the expenses himself.

The municipality of Jaffa is giving the veteran boatman its keen interest and support in his project.

Hudson Opposes Child Labor Plan As Militaristic

Did Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, say "some very wild things as to what Congress might do" if the child labor amendment is ratified—or did he not? Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School doesn't believe so.

And inasmuch as Dr. Lowell refused today either to verify or deny the existence of any basis for Professor Hudson's doubt, perhaps more doubts are within reason.

Professor Hudson told the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law as it ended its hearings on the proposed child labor amendment yesterday that he would not believe newspaper statements attributed to the former Harvard president until he hears them "from his own lips."

The point has been made, Professor Hudson said, that if this amendment were adpoted, Congress might under its new power conscript children under 18 for military training and military service.

"Anyone who knows our Constitution," he declared, "knows that Congress needs no new power for conscripting children. The Constitution gives Congress a general power to raise and support armies."

Referring to this issue, Professor Hudson noted that "some very wild things are being said as to what Congress might do if it were given this new power." He then expressed doubt that "any such argument" had been made by Dr. Lowell.

Considerable "hang-over" opposition was evident at this final hearing, however. Mr. Alexander Lincoln read letters from Cardinal O'Connell, head of the Boston archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church, and Bishop William Lawrence, retired head of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, voicing disapproval of the proposal.

The Boston Lutheran Pastors Association also was placed on record as opposing ratification of the amendment, while Professor Hudson declared two of his colleagues in the Harvard Law School, Prof. Thomas Reed Powell and Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, favor it.

China Is Still Under Thumbs Of War Lords

(Continued from Page 1)

latter is responsible for his army's upkeep and his soldiers regard themselves as owing allegiance only to him. Sometimes one commander successfully intrigues against another, and the army is the prize for successful intrigue.

Every government in China today is dominated by some such personal army. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek rules Nanking because he has built the most efficient army in the country. Gen. Chen Chi-tang rules Canton solely by virtue of his army. Gen. Han Fu-chu holds through his army full power over 30,000,000 persons in Shantung. The same is true in every province and section of China. It is more true today than it was a year or two years ago.

Handy Tool for Japan

It is not surprising that the Japanese make use of this system to dominate China. It is easy and practicable for the Japanese to make agreements with the commanders of personal armies in various districts, and they have agreements with almost every important commander today.

These militarists, and they alone, can prevent any boycott or agitation within their own districts. To a lesser extent, every foreign government must "recognize" all personal army commanders. United States consuls, for example, must eveutally appeal to such commanders for final settlement of any dispute in which American citizens are involved.

Although a few brilliant and popular statesmen in China have temporarily won disputes with army commanders, the final word rests always with the militarist. For example, Mr. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance at Nanking, believed that when he returned to China with all the prestige of a trip through Europe and America, he might successfully challenge Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. He tried to do so, with the result that he had to resign, and is today entirely out of politics.

Militarists Win Again

Another example of a dispute between a militarist and a prominent civilian leader is that between Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, former ruler of Manchuria, and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Prime Minister at Nanking. Mr. Wang demanded Marshal Chang's resignation, declaring his weaknesses had been responsible for the loss of Manchuria and Jehol. After a prolonged dispute, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek finally "advised" Marshal Chang to go abroad.

Civilian statesmen regarded this as a great triumph against militarism, and the Chinese press was filled with editorials pointing this moral. But after a few months abroad Marshal Chang came back, and was welcomed as a returning hero. He had done nothing in the meantime to alter his status, but not a single Chinese newspaper protested, and Mr. Wang himself said not a word.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had told the statesmen that Marshal Chang could come back and warned them that protests would mean dismissal for them. The civilian politicians had no choice. The firm hold of the "personal army" system was proved once more.

Trail of Bandits Traced by Work Of Boy Detectives

Radio Plate Taken From Police Exhibition Found in Snow at Norwood

Three high school boys, digging in the snow at Lily Pond Road in Norwood, found missing car numbers and finger prints. Operatives of the Bankers' Protective Association, following a hot trail that leads from the recent bank robberies to the doors of suspects, find their trail crossing that of the Needham bandits. State police detectives are following up clues that seem destined to lead to arrests in the very near future. Thus the artillery of the law is bracketing the underworld dugouts where the gangsters are hiding out, getting the range for the final bombardment.

Commenting on the amateur detective work of the three Norwood boys Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham of the Department of Public Safety admitted that the radio plate found by the boys may link the radio stolen from the police exhibit at Mechanics Building with the Needham Trust Co. holdup.

The plate was not, as had been reported, a radio number plate, but a chromium display plate lettered across its face. Such a plate was on the Mechanics Building exhibit.

Another report, suggesting that the bandits used the radio to listen in on police reports during the hunt following the holdup at Needham was branded as false by General Needham. The radio stolen from the police exhibit, he points out, was not a set for practical use, but a cross-section showing the method and system used by state police.

The report from operatives of the Bankers' Protective Association shows definitely that the circle of detection is slowly closing about all those connected with the recent hold-ups.

As these clues are linked up it becomes more and more evident, according to all those engaged in the hunt, that most of the bank robberies, such as those at Wollaston, Brookline, Turners Falls and Needham, converge on the same lines and point toward an organization that is efficient and modern in its methods.

When this organization is shown up, it is said, the problem that faces the police today will become clear. Only a unified system of police control, General Needham declared, can be expected to cope with the system and methods used.

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Sullivan Wins From Jones In U. S. Tourney

Snell of England Defeats Foulke in Five Games at the B. A. A.

Play started this morning in the 1934 United States squash racquets championship tournament. Individual matches took place at the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse, while team matches were scheduled for the Union Boat Club and the Harvard Club.

There were two defaults in the singles and one in the team play this morning. The Pittsburgh team was scheduled to meet Boston at the Union Boat Club, but did not appear and Boston advanced by the default.

E. R. Sargent of Cambridge and Thomas E. Jansen Jr. of Boston were the two players who gained defaults in the preliminary round of the singles, the former advancing at the expense of Frederick Prokosch of New Haven and Jansen advancing through the absence of Sheldon Stephens of Princeton University. One other player defaulted in the person of James K. Elbert of Pittsburgh; but his original opponent, William H. Rice Jr., Boston, did not advance at his expense as he was given a new opponent in the person of T. T. Golibart of Detroit.

Neil J. Sullivan of Philadelphia, Atlantic coast champion, was the first player actually to win a match when he defeated Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 15—5, 15—11, 15—8. Edward Snell of England and William G. Foulke of Princeton had a fine battle with the English player finally winning 15—8, 14—17, 13—15, 15—9, 15—6.

Philadelphia won the team match against Providence at the Harvard Club, making sure of it by taking the first three matches out of the five scheduled.

United States Squash Racquets Championship Singles—Preliminary Round

E. R. Sargent, Cambridge, won from Frederic Prokosch, New Haven, by default.

Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Boston won from Sheldon Stephens, Princeton, by default.

Neal J. Sullivan of Philadelphia, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 15—5, 15—11, 15—8.

Edward Snell, England, defeated William G. Faulke, Princeton, 15—8, 14—17, 13—15, 15—9, 15—6.

Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated Charles H. Symington, Detroit, 15—4, 15—8, 15—12.

Team Championship—Preliminary Round

Boston defated Pittsburgh by default.

Bayside Tennis Club Wins Class B Title

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B New York Group. Final Standing

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P C
Bayside T. C.	7	1	35	5	.875
Crescent A.-H. C.	6	2	27	13	.750
City A. C.	6	2	26	14	.750
Yale Club	5	3	26	16	.625
Harvard Club	4	4	19	21	.500
Princeton Club	4	4	16	24	.500
New York A. C.	3	5	18	22	.375
Columbia U. C.	1	7	12	28	.125
Squash Club	0	8	1	39	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Bayside Tennis Club won the New York group championship of the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team race, when it defeated Yale Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1, in the final, yesterday. Had Yale Club won there would have been a quadruple tie, as City Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, were only one round behind, as well as Yale Club. City Athletic Club scored over Columbia University Club, also 4 to 1, on its own courts, and New York Athletic Club defeated Harvard Club, 3 to 2, on the courts of the loser. Princeton Club won its final match from Squash Club by default.

College Swimming Result

Princeton 36, Dartmouth 35.

College Squash Racquets

Princeton 3, Yale 2.

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Extra Matinee Monday, February 12th

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New Hampshire Has Big Lead in Winter Sports Union Games

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 10 (AP)—University of New Hampshire holds the intercollegiate winter sports union championship in the palm of its hand as the Dartmouth College winter carnival swings into its finale. With only four events remaining, New Hampshire led the winter sports field by 12 points and there seemed little likelihood of any combination passing the 24-point total recorded by the Granite State university. St. Patrick's of Ottawa had 12 points, Dartmouth 9, Ottawa 6, McGill 3 and Cornell 1 at the close of the first day's events.

Dartmouth's hopes of a fourth successive championship were shattered yesterday when two New Hampshire lads taught the best the Big Green had to offer a bit about speed skating. G. H. Meeker and R. F. Downs of New Hampshire took first and second place respectively in the quarter-mile skating event, then, turned around and did the very same thing in the two-mile speed event. Between them they gave New Hampshire 16 points. To clinch matters, William G. Anderberg, a teammate, took top honors in the two-mile snowshoe race.

Dartmouth was handicapped by the loss of two of its best speed skaters, Jack Shea, team captain, and Lawrence Goldthwait, double winner at Lake Placid earlier this year.

Miss M. E. Lumb And Susan Noel Reach The English Final

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—With all seven American entrants on the sidelines, Susan Noel, defending English champion, and Miss M. E. Lumb, hard-hitting newcomer to top-flight competition, today won their way to the final round of the English women's squash racquets championships. In a battle which repeated last year's final, Miss Noel defeated Mrs. Keith Jones McKechnie, 9—2, 9—7, 5—9, 9—3, and Miss Lumb eliminated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, 9—2, 9—2, 9—1, in the semifinals.

Miss Lumb's surprising decisive victory over Mrs. Lytton-Milbanke caused observers to revise their predictions of the winner tomorrow. Miss Noel had been an overwhelming favorite before. Miss Lumb yesterday put out Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the American champion.

All seven American women, three of whom survived to the quarter-finals, were close observers of the matches.

"We're studying up for the team series next Wednesday," said Anne Page of Philadelphia, who lost to Mrs. McKechnie yesterday in a five-game match.

The other American players are Eleonora R. Sears, of Boston, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, of Rye, N. Y., Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, Cecile Bowes, of Philadelphia, and Marguerite Anderson, of Plainfield, N. J.

McGill on Even Terms With Toronto Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 10 — McGill University, defending champion, drew up on even terms with Toronto in the race for the senior Canadian intercollegiate basketball championship, each with two victories in as many games, by defeating Western Ontario here last night by 26 to 23.

The losers had a margin on the territorial play and in keeping possession of the ball, but the strong McGill defense played havoc with their attempts to break through for close-in shots and on the attack the locals made the most of their opportunities. The winners secured a good lead in the first half and with six minutes to play had a margin of 12 points. Western Ontario staged a strong finish and steadily cut down the lead until the final whistle found it only three points short. The summary:

McGill	Western Ontario
Faulkner, Lewin, lf	rg, Wilson, Whitwell
Smaill, Gormley, rf	lg, Garrett, Fletcher
Young, c	c, Gettas
Rice, Bowes, lg	rf, Ryder, McArthur
Silverman, rg	lf, Zavitz

Score—McGill 26, Western Ontario 23. Goals from floor—Lewin 5, Faulkner 4, Gormley 2 and Smaill for McGill; Garrett 5, Whitwell 2, Wilson, Ryder and McArthur for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Lewin 2 for McGill; Wilson, Zavitz and McArthur for Western Ontario. Referee—P. Levy, Montreal.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Sea Gulls 2, Niagara Falls 2.
Baltimore 6, St. Nicholas 2.

College Hockey Result

Minnesota 1, Wisconsin 1.

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Star Athletes Meet Tonight In the Garden

Boston Athletic Association Holds Its Annual Invitation Indoor Games

Over 12,000 expectant track fans will squeeze inside the Boston Garden tonight to view the huge one-ring circus of the forty-fifth annual Boston Athletic Association track and field meet. The ticket demand promises to be a complete sell-out by 7:45 p. m., the starting time. Other B. A. A. meets in years past have been equally strong in the demand for tickets according to Thomas J. Kanaly, but the Boston Arena and Mechanics Hall, where they used to be held, did not have the seating capacity of the Garden.

Although there are no foreign stars of particular note entered in this affair, the imposing list of American athletes and the promised keen rivalry are sufficient to attract the knowing track fan. With the indoor season right at its height the appearance of such stars as Bill Bonthron, Glen Dawson, Glenn Cunningham, B. J. Moynahan, Paul Kanaly, Joe McCluskey, John Follows, Joe Mangan, Milton Sandler, Bill Graber, Keith Brown, George Spitz and Walter Marty means a great meet. Besides these stars there are others too numerous to mention. Then there are the relays which provide so many thrilling scenes as the boys pound the old boards in frantic haste.

Of course the special races really head an indoor track meet. Only the best are entered and the competition is keenest. One of these features, the Hunter Mile, displays the name of Glenn V. Cunningham, whose recent performances have been headline stories. He will unquestionally hum around that Garden track tonight but, unfortunately, the competition does not seem quite good enough to force a record time.

Jump and Pole Vault

Ordinarily the running high jump and pole-vault events serve more as exhibitions than events at indoor meets. Tonight, however, both events have record-breaking performers and someone may be forced to a new height. Bill Graber from California, outdoor pole-vault record breaker, and Keith Brown of Yale, come to grips. Brown is indoor world-record holder. In the high jump two great competitors who have bettered 6ft. 7in., George Spitz of New York and Walter Marty of California, will renew their jumping where they left off in New York last week—a tie at that height.

The 1000-yard run has three outstanding individuals entered, Bonthron, Dawson and Moynahan. Last year Dawson edged out Bonthron; but the Princeton boy has different ideas of the result for tonight. Along with these three are others who cannot be considered out of the running. Dawson represents the Middle West, coming from Tulsa, Okla.

Follows Expected to Lead

In the Williams two-mile run the best and closest racing of the night is possible, unless the former Wisconsin and Oxford scholar, John W. Follows, runs away as he did last week in New York. There are several who have possibilities of extending Follows, but they will need to be close to top form. The former Oxford athlete is fairly flying around the indoor saucers. The 600 will find four well-matched starters with Sandler favored. Donald Fleet, Bernie McCafferty and Arnold Adams are all fast quarter and half-milers so Sandler will need to be good. McCafferty won last year.

Between, before and after these events are assigned the dashes, hurdles, walk and numerous team races. Practically every New England college has one or more teams entered in the team races. Many of the pairings bring ancient rivals, such as Harvard-Yale, Boston College-Holy Cross and others together in the varsity affairs. Then, by way of added attraction, will be the freshmen relays. There will be action from the start of the meet until nearly midnight.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 54, Tennessee 26.
Beloit 30, Ripon 26.
Bluffton 21, Defiance 19.
Bowling Green 34, Marietta 29.
Brigham Young 45, Utah 31.
Brooklyn P. I. 34, Lowell T. S. 31.
Capital 25, Kent State 18.
Carroll 36, Western Teachers 31.
Carleton 28, Lawrence 16.
College of Emporia 31, Kan. Wesleyan 25.
Colorado 22, Colorado Aggies 19.
Dayton 32, Toledo 28.
DeKalb Teachers 29, Macomb Teachers 26.
Detroit 45, John Carroll 34.
Denver 24, Colorado Mines 18.
Drake 25, Grinnell 24.
Drury 20, Missouri Valley 15.
Evansville 34, Oakland City 17.
E. Kentucky 32, W. Kentucky 13.
Findlay 40, Cedarville 25.
Florida 36, Clemson 31.
Illinois Wesleyan 30, Illinois Normal 27.
Indiana S. T. 32, Ball S. T. 20.
Iowa Wesleyan 63, Central 36.
Kansas 28, Oklahoma 23.
Knox 32, Coe 29.
Long Island 44, Gallaudet 26.
McKendree 48, Charleston Teachers 38.
Montana 32, Washington 29.
Nebraska 34, Missouri 27.
Nebraska Wesleyan 45, York 30.
North Dakota 43, South Dakota 28.
Ohio Northern 33, Otterbein 29.
Oregon 34, Idaho 29.
Princeton 46, Harvard 19.
Providence 31, Pratt 25.
South Carolina 49, Furman 14.
Southern California 41, California 32.
St. Viator 24, Shurtleff 23.
St. Ambrose 40, Simpson 24.
Stanford 31, U. C. L. A. 28.
Texas 28, Arkansas 26.
Texas Tech 37, Arizona S. T. 26.
Tulane 30, Mississippi 16.
Union 51, East Tennessee 18.
Vanderbilt 38, Georgia Tech 30.
Washington & Lee 44, William & Mary 27.
Whitewater T. 34, Platteville T. 24.
Wyoming 37, Colorado College 32.

British Figure Skaters Improving

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Patrick Low, an English boy, has returned from Siefeld, Austria, as the new junior male figure-skating champion of Europe. It may be recalled that he was placed third in the British men's championship, international style, last year. Jack Dun, the 16-year-old Londoner who has made such a great impression upon the critics this winter, took part in the men's championship at the Siefeld meeting and did very well indeed. The top position was filled by Karl Schaefer, Austria, world champion and holder of the European title, whilst the runner-up was H. Pataki, of Hungary.

Miss Waring Keeps Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 9—Helen Waring of this city successfully defended her St. Valentine's golf championship title here, yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. James B. Given Jr., of Brooklyn, 8 and 7 in the final round. Miss Waring played good golf, going out in 40 to be 7 up at the turn.

Calnan Trophy Won by N. Y. A. C. Fencing Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The George C. Calnan Trophy, given by his friends in perpetual remembrance of the former national champion, Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., navigating officer of the Akron on its final voyage, and selected to take the Olympic oath for the competitors as the outstanding sportsman at the last Olympic Games, was given to the Amateur Fencers League of America yesterday evening as a trophy for the three-weapon team championship, held at his home club, The Fencers Club of New York.

It consists of a bronze statue of Calnan, with an actual section of his own sword held in the hand. The resemblance is close, the pose being just as he stood at salute. It was presented by Col. Henry Breckenridge, former Secretary of War, and a close friend of Calnan, who unveiled the trophy. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, former president of the United States Olympic Association, took part in the ceremonies.

The winner of the championship, which will hold the trophy for the next year, was New York A. C., with a team composed of Dernell Every, foils; Leo Nunes, épée, and John R. Huffman, saber.

The other teams participating were:

University Fencers Club: Hugo Castello, foils; Jose R. de Capriles, épée, and Miguel A. de Capriles, saber.

Saltus Fencing Club: Edwin Meylan, foils; August von Munchhausen, épée, and Albert V. Ferro, saber.

The Fencers Club: Joseph C. Levis, foils; Gustave Heiss, épée, and Norman C. Armitage, saber.

Salle De Armes Vince: Joseph E. Barmack, foils; Julio Della Cerra, épée, and Peter W. Bruder, saber.

In the preliminary strips, University Fencers Club defeated Saltus Club with épée and saber, and lost at foils; and New York A. C. won from the Fencers Club, also winning with épée and saber and losing foils. Salle De Vince had a bye.

In the final round-robin, New York A. C. defeated both Salle De Armes Vince and University Fencers, while Salle De Armes Vince defeated University Fencers all by two matches to one. The new champions won foils and épée from Salle De Vince, losing saber, and won épée and saber from the New York University graduates, losing foils.

Tilden Evens Series With Vines at 8-All

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in a long five-set match here last night to even their professional tennis series at eight matches each. The scores were 7—5, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Tilden, who has never lost a match in St. Louis, was on edge last night after a four-day rest and was especially effective with his placement shots.

The old master and his tall, youthful opponent each caught the other flat-footed several times, Vines doing his best work on high balls.

In the long third set, each player took his own service until the thirteenth game, when Vines lost his service, Tilden won his and the set.

Tilden, as usual, disputed many of the umpire's decisions, and Vines did nearly as much arguing on his own behalf.

The Washington University field house, where the match was played, was packed.

Bruce P. Barnes defeated Vincent Richards, 6—4, in a preliminary, while Tilden and Barnes teamed together to defeat Vines and Richards in a doubles match, 6—3.

Tilden and Vines make their appearance in Milwaukee Sunday.

Baron Wins Squash Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Milton Baron had an easy task to win the long delayed final of the Clyde Martin invitation squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday. The Fraternity Club player, who won the way to the final by a victory over Harry F. Wolf, national champion, simply swamped Frank R. Hanson Jr. of the Columbia University Club with his clever stroking and placements. Hanson was the cause of the delay, as the result of his match against Robert C. Hynson, and was not yet in his best form, but even then, it is doubtful whether he could have done much against the brilliant play of Baron, who won the fall scratch tournament. The score was 15—4, 15—7, 15—2, and only for a brief period in the second game, when a series of up and down drives by Hanson gave him four points in a row, was there any comparison between them.

Many Stars in Field

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Eight of the 13 individual title-holders crowned a year ago will be on hand when the United States indoor track and field championships are held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 24. Ralph Metcalfe, Negro flier from Marquette, will defend his crown in the 60-meter dash; Milton Sandler, New York, in the 600 meters; Glen Dawson, Tulsa, 1000 meters; Gene Venzke, Penn., 1500 meters; Joe McCluskey, New York, 3000-meter steeplechase; George Spitz, New York, high jump; Ted Smith, New York, broad jump, and Mortimer Reznick, New York, 35-pound weight throw.

Eagles Release Carson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Bill Carson, veteran center and captain of the New Haven Eagles, was released last night by the Canadian-American Hockey League Club. A former star for Toronto University and the Boston Bruins, Carson attempted a come-back after being out of the game for three seasons. He was demoted in a shake-up of the Eagles, now resting in the league cellar.

Bozeman Climbs To Tie With Hall For Leadership

Layton and Hoppe Have a Chance to Overtake the Leaders

World Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

Player	W	L	HR	BG
J. N. Bozeman Jr., Vallejo	3	0	8	34
Allen Hall, Chicago	3	0	7	48
W. F. Hoppe, New York	2	0	8	44
John Layton, Sedalia, Mo.	2	0	6	81
W. Cochran, San Francisco	2	1	9	47
K. Matsuyama, New York	2	1	8	53
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	2	1	6	55
Alfredo de Oro, New York	1	2	5	74
A. G. Kieckhefer, Chicago	1	3	6	49
Arthur Thurnblad, Chicago	0	3	6	..
Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia	0	3	7	..
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	0	4	7	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Jay N. Bozeman Jr. of Vallejo, Calif., climbed into a tie with Allen Hall of Chicago yesterday evening in the world three-cushion billiards championship at the Capitol Academy by scoring a victory over Arthur J. Thurnblad, Chicago, in the final game of the evening, 50 to 44, in 54 innings, the longest game he has played in the tourney.

T. S. (Tiff) Denton, Kansas City, won the first game of the evening, from Alfredo de Oro, 50 to 31, while the afternoon winners were Welker Cochran, the champion, who won from August G. Kieckhefer, 50 to 35, and Kinrey Matsuyama who sent Leonard Kenney further into the cellar, 50 to 32.

John Layton and William F. Hoppe, the other undefeated players, will have a chance to overtake the leaders today, with Hall scheduled to maintain his lead.

Hall meets Otto Reiselt in the first evening game, with Layton encountering Kenney in the afternoon, and Hoppe opposing Kieckhefer in the other evening game. Matsuyama meets Thurnblad in the matinée.

Denton led all the way in his match with the veteran de Oro, indulging in safety play in the middle of the game, but holding his early lead. He was playing in his best style while the veteran plodded along with small scores. Denton's best was 5, to 4 for de Oro. The score by innings:

T. S. Denton—0 0 2 s 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 3 s 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 2 0 1 s 0 1 s 1 1 2 5 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 3 2 0 1 1 1—50. Innings—55. High run—5. s—Safety.

Alfredo de Oro—1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 s 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 3 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 4—31. Innings—54. High run—4. s—Safety.

Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Thurnblad held the sensational Californian at the start, until the score stood at 36-all at the fortieth inning. But short runs by Bozeman put him ahead and he held the advantage to the end, winning in the fifty-fourth inning. The score by innings:

Jay N. Bozeman Jr.—0 2 1 1 2 3 0 0 s 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 2 s 0 2 0 s 0 1 0 0 0 3 s 6 1 1 2 s 1 0 0 0 4 1 1 1 2 0 1—50. Innings—54. High run—6. s—Safety.

A. J. Thurnblad—2 1 1 3 1 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 4 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 2 s 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 2 s 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 2—44. Innings—54. High run—4. s—Safety.

Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Kinrey Matsuyama, playing a slow, careful game, scored his second victory in the tournament in the opening game in the afternoon, defeating that perennial loser, Leonard Kenney of Chicago, 50 to 32, in 58 innings. The game began slowly and evenly, the score at the end of 30 innings being 20 to 16 in favor of the Japanese. But he roused himself from his apathy at that point, and ran 20 in the next 10 innings, but he needed 18 more for the remaining 10 points, while Kenney made 16 more in the 28 turns. The score by innings:

Kinrey Matsuyama—2 0 1 s 0 1 1 s 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 1 2 1 s 2 4 2 4 1 3 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1—50. Innings—58. High run—4.

Leonard Kenney—2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 s 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (—1 s) 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 (—1 s) 0 (—1 s) 3 s 0 0 3 s 4 1 0 0 0 0 s 1 s 1 0 s 0 1—32. Innings—58. High run—4.

Welker Cochran made short work of his game against August G. Kieckhefer, in the second afternoon game. The champion, making his first afternoon appearance, took the lead soon after the start, and making a high run of 7 in the twentieth inning, led 27—16 at that point. Both slowed up somewhat after that, and Kieckhefer gradually gained on the champion; but Cochran settled into his stride again and ran out the match in 47 innings, to 35 for the Chicagoan. Kieckhefer made a run of 6 early in the game, but later resorted to safety play. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 4 3 7 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 1 1 4 0 0 3 0 1 1 1—50. Innings—47. High run—7.

A. G. Kieckhefer—1 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 6 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 3 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—35. Innings—46. High run—6. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Krogh Wins 500-Meter Race

KONGSBERG, Norway, Feb. 10 (AP)—Alex Hurd, of London, Ont., and Frank Stack, of Winnipeg, today finished second and fourth respectively in the 500-meter race at the international skating carnival here. The event was won by George Krogh of Norway with a time of 43s. Hurd was timed at 43.8s. and Stack 44.9s.

College Track Result

Chicago 78, Armour 25.

Sporting Around the Hub

CAMBRIDGE LATIN SCHOOL'S star sextet clinched the championship of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League at the Boston Garden last night by defeating Belmont High, 4 to 1. The Cambridge boys did not get going until the second period, but in that session they shot in three goals and left their Belmont rivals far in the rear. In other games, Newton beat Rindge Tech by 4 to 0; Arlington routed Medford by 5 to 1, and Melrose played a 1-all tie with Stoneham. The final league standing gives Cambridge Latin six victories, one defeat and no ties. Newton placed second.

The Bay State Hockey League's regular season ended last night at the Boston Arena, with three teams tied for first place—Walpole, Waltham and Wellesley. This triple tie was brought about when Wellesley High scored a 3-to-1 victory over Boston College High, and the Waltham-Walpole game ended with the score 1 to 1. All three teams have amassed 10 points. Two other games were played last night, Watertown defeating Needham, and Framingham walking over Quincy, 8 to 0.

Hal Schumacher, the young right-handed pitching star of the New York Giants, arrived in Lynn yesterday from his home in Dolgeville, N. Y., to spend the week-end with Blondy Ryan, another Giant star. The pair plan to head for Miami on Monday, if the weather is right.

If you want to see a first-class polo match go over to the Commonwealth Armory this evening and watch the crack Candlewood horsemen of Boston oppose the fast New York trio, riding under the colors of the First Division. Regular Army, from Fort Hamilton. Harvard freshmen meet the Cossacks in a preliminary match.

Harvard's varsity swimming team, undefeated this season, will meet its most severe test to date when it swims against Columbia University in the Harvard indoor athletic building at 8:15 tonight. Columbia has been beaten only once in four starts, losing then to Rutgers, 40 to 31. The Columbia team has defeated C. C. N. Y. by 40 to 31, Fordham by 50 to 21 and N. Y. U. by 43 to 28. In the Harvard-Columbia meet a year ago at Columbia, the Crimson won, 42 to 29.

The sixth Dog Watch of the Boston Yacht Club will be held at the Rowe's Wharf Station on Monday, 6 p. m., with Capt. Herman T. Parker in command. Following the navigation class the gathering will hear Captain Metcalf on "Lighthouse Service."

Well-Drilled Eli Football Eleven Visualized for '34

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—A Yale football eleven well drilled in fundamentals and ready for Columbia and Pennsylvania, its first foes, is visualized for 1934 by Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics, in an article in the Yale alumni weekly.

He asserts that Yale is about "to enter a really crucial stage of her football history," and once again calls on graduates and undergraduates to rally behind the new coaching staff headed by Raymond (Ducky) Pond.

Farmer indorses Pond's plan for five or six weeks of intensive spring practice as one which "will go a long way toward putting Yale in an eminent position in football once more."

"Yale," he says, "will begin her regular pre-season work next autumn with the fundamentals so thoroughly instilled in the members of the squad that the coaches will be able to start their work on Sept. 15, as it should be started, namely, with the development of offensive and defensive formations, scrimmages, real or supervised, and with a squad more advanced in knowledge of football than any Yale squad has been in years.

"I believe that Yale will be ready to face Columbia and Pennsylvania in the two opening games of the season with an even or better chance for victory. That confidence is based on my belief that what we have done, are doing and will do is sound."

He points out that both these rivals have agreed not to start their fall practice until Sept. 15.

"We in New Haven," he says, "on whose shoulders the responsibility for the selection of the staff rests, believe that the greatest benefits in sports come from a system of teaching every game fundamentally correct, whether the game be squash racquets or football. . . . In the selection of an entirely new staff I feel certain that the fundamentals, drab as they are, will be absorbed, and the spirit, which meant so much to Yale in the past will be revivified."

Farmer denies that the 1933 eleven lacked the spirit to win and attributes its disastrous record to injuries and "the intermingling of different so-called 'system.'"

"Every man who played football for Yale last year," he says, "played not only to win but played hard to win."

In urging Yale men to support the new staff, Farmer says:

"Football at Yale will come back, but it will be a long time arriving if hearty support and a pull together are lacking."

Princeton Easily Wins Eastern League Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10—Princeton registered its third victory of the season in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League last night by defeating the Harvard varsity quintet, 46 to 19. The Tigers have been beaten twice in Eastern League competition and hold fourth place. The Crimson has lost seven straight contests.

The Tigers had things their own way from the opening whistle, holding the Crimson to one floor goal in the first half. When the Princeton regulars left the game in the second half, the score stood 44 to 12. Capt. R. K. Fairman '34 of the Tigers won high-point honors and also took first place in the Eastern League individual scoring race. He accounted for 14 points. The summary:

Princeton	Harvard
Fairman, Samuels, lf	rg, Ferriter, Henderson
Seibert, Tilden, rf	lg, Fletcher, Grady
Larsen, Jones, Murray, c	c, Boys, Greeley
MacMillan, Weaver, lg	rf, Morse, Comfort
Grebauskas, Willett, rg	lf, Merry, Ernst

Score—Princeton 46, Harvard 19. Goals from floor—Fairman 5, Larsen 4, MacMillan 4, Grebauskas 3, Samuels, Tilden for Princeton; Boys 2, Fletcher 2, Comfort, Grady for Harvard. Goals from foul—Fairman 4, Samuels 3, Seibert 3 for Princeton; Comfort 2, Boys 2, Ernst, Ferriter, Henderson for Harvard. Referee—Walsh. Umpire—Kinney.

Nelson and Laffoon Tie for Lead

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 10 (AP)—Two youngsters in the game of golf, Byron Nelson, Texarkana Country Club professional, and Ky Laffoon, Denver professional, riddled the Brackenridge Park course yesterday to tie for leadership of the field in the first 18 holes of the $2500 Texas open. They split the fairways and conquered the putting carpets with scores of 68 each, five under par. Nelson, first to finish, got his par 3 at the eighteenth to post a 34-32—66. Laffoon, on the final green, dropped his putt for a birdie and a tie with Nelson. He shot 35-31—66. Par over the 6400-yard layout is 36-35—71.

Bowler's Dream Comes True

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Andy Varipappa, well-known bowler, has reached the goal of an alley winger's ambition—a perfect game of 300—not once, but twice in the same night. Bowling an exhibition in Brooklyn Wednesday night, Andy rolled nine games for an average of 256, and the fourth and eighth games were 300's. He rolled 23 successive strikes when he hit 290 in the game that preceded his first 300. The novelty of the thing for Varipappa was in doubling up the perfect games. He has bowled 300 now on 26 occasions.

United States Faces Germany

MILAN, Feb. 10 (AP)—Defeating Czechoslovakia, 1 to 0, Germany last night earned the right to meet the United States in the semifinals of the world amateur hockey championships today. In the other semifinal, the Saskatoon Quakers, representing Canada, will meet Switzerland. The two survivors then will clash for the title Sunday. Walter Brown, manager of the United States team, yesterday was elected vice-president of the International Ice Hockey Federation. Paul Loiko of Switzerland was reelected president.

Misses Hicks and Orcutt Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 9—Helen Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., and Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., meet today in the final round of the annual Miami Biltmore Country Club championship tournament. Miss Hicks qualified for the final yesterday at the expense of Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., whom she defeated 2 and 1, while Miss Orcutt was defeating Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, the defending champion, by a similar margin.

Favorites Win at Palm Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9—Tommy Goodwin of Monro, N. Y., present titleholder and this year's medalist, and Manuel Ortuno of West Palm Beach, won the semifinal-round matches in the annual South Florida golf championship over the Palm Beach Golf Club course, yesterday, and meet today for the championship. Goodwin defeated A. K. Wylie of Winnetka, Ill., 5 and 4, while Ortuno defeated Hugh L. Willoughby Jr., of Philadelphia, by the same score.

Chicago Loans Leswick

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Jack Leswick, young forward, has been loaned by the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team to the Kansas City Pla-Mors, it is announced here. He will stay with them two or three weeks, it is said.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 2, Oklahoma 1.

Music and Theaters

Boston Symphony Orchestra

In celebration of the seventieth birthday anniversary of the composer this year, Dr. Koussevitzky devoted the concerts of Feb. 9-10 to works by Richard Strauss, listing the Orchestral Suite from "Der Bürger als Edelmann" based on Molière's Play, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and the "Symphonia Domestica," Op. 53.

On Feb. 11-12 in the year 1921, the Boston Symphony Orchestra offered a first performance in America of "Der Bürger als Edelmann." At that time the audience gave it an enthusiastic reception, even though it contained much that was "modern," being written in (at that time) a comparatively new idiom. Yesterday's performance also roused great enthusiasm, but it also demonstrated the rapidity with which we assimilate new musical imagery, for "Der Bürger" no longer arrests the attention through its harmonic complications so much as through its melodious progressions. We have traveled a long distance from its simplicities, but the piece continues to make its appeal especially in the sections containing measures in Minuet form. Finesse marked the entire performance, which served to bring forward the virtuosity of individual members of the orchestra and incidently to reveal a fundamental reason for its ability to maintain so high a standard of excellence.

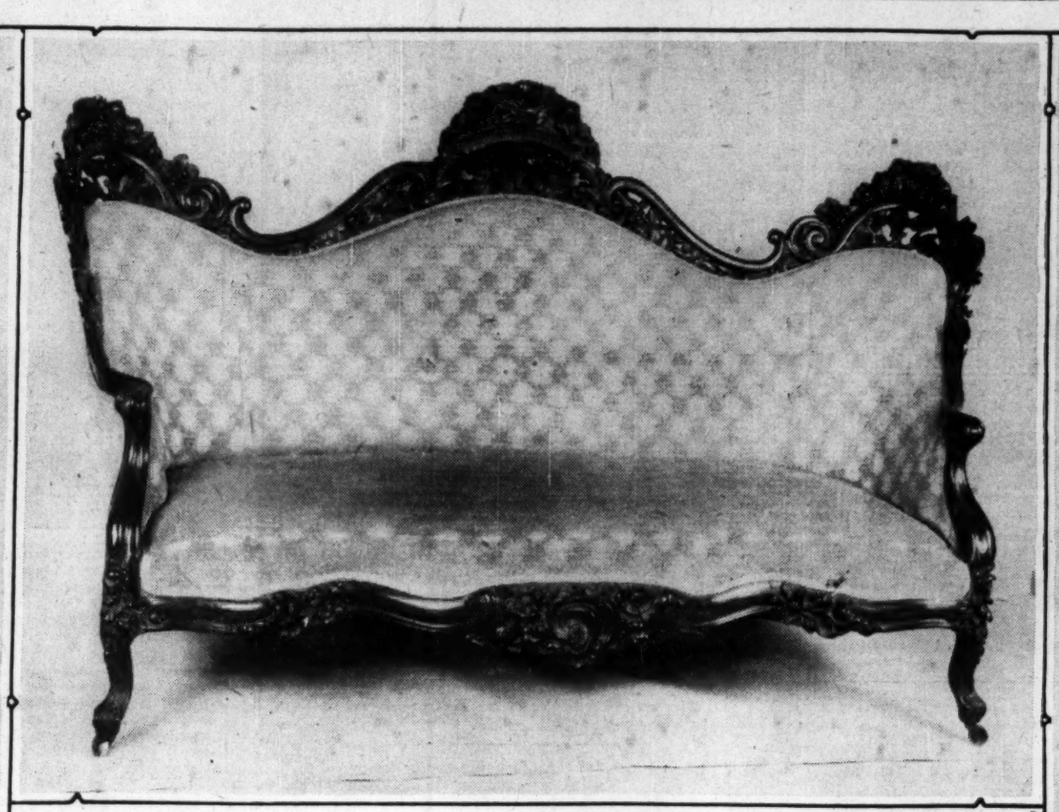
To one listener, the "Symphonia Domestica" was both naïve and irritating. There seems to be so much which could be omitted with no detriment to the story that one grows impatient while waiting for the really pertinent portions of the tale. The work came to a performance, however, which brought warm response from the audience.

"La Bohème"

Last night the New Boston Opera Company presented "La Bohème," by Puccini, with Miss Hope Hampton in the rôle of Mimi, Mr. Mario Chamlee as Rudolfo, and Maria Olla as Musetta. Others in the cast were Messrs. Mario Valle, Guido Guidi, Eugenio Prosperoni, Natale Cervi, and Francesco Carci. The conductor was Cesare Sodero.

For a time it seemed

Interior Decoration and Antiques



Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A loan exhibition of New York State furniture, being held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art until April 22, contains examples that include some 150 years, from about 1700 to 1850. At the left is one of the earliest pieces, a typical kas elaborately painted in the Dutch manner as became the possessions of settlers from Holland.

The sofa is at the other extreme in date, having been constructed in the mid-nineteenth century by a New York cabinetmaker. The tambour desk at the right shows work that dates about halfway between the two preceding—perhaps 1790—and bears the label of Mills and Deming, 374 Queen Street.

Colonial Furniture of New York

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

DIFFERENCES — How interpretative and stimulating they are wherever they occur! And so one is grateful to the man who, as it were, lays a prism in the path of some generalization, breaking up the white light of similiarity into the many colors of diversity. Thus are revealed the variegated textures of life, the gradations of human thought, the sun and shadow of custom.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has laid a prism across that general term, "American Colonial Furniture," and isolated for the purpose of a special exhibition those diversifications in its expression which characterize the New York style. For the first time the furniture which was the outgrowth of the particular lineage and social habits of the settlers in the Hudson River Valley, Manhattan, Long Island and Staten Island has been isolated for individualized study and enjoyment.

The exhibition is set up in period-alcoves, complete rooms being represented by aid of such accessories as fireplaces, hangings, carpets and paintings. It is composed of loaned pieces of great value, collected during a survey lasting many months. The search entailed not only the exploration of the region where the styles originated and developed but also communities as far north as Massachusetts and as far south as Pennsylvania and Delaware. To such regions, by virtue of family migrations, valuable specimens have traveled. The result is not only important but also provocative, because it indicates, according to Mr. Joseph Downs, curator of the American Wing and in charge of the project, that a rich hinterland remains ready for exploration. Only a tenth of what was discovered has been included in the exhibition.

Reflecting Dutch Dominance

The Hollanders who came to New Netherlands were for the most part members of rich and important families at home, and during the early period they established here patroonships representing aristocracy and power. It is natural, then, that their furniture should be characterized by solidity of construction and generosity of contour.

Their kasten, or huge linen cupboards, illustrate these qualities. Two are shown in the earliest period alcove, both dated about 1700. One of them is illustrated on this page. It is built of pine and painted in gray and white after the German seventeenth-century manner. It is of the typical form that we call today a wardrobe. The cornice, as is usually the case, is removable and the drawer portion, set on feet, is separate from the cupboard. Typical, too, are the ball feet in front and the stiles in the back.

Although this expression of the chest is so prevalent, the "press," "court," or "wainscot" cupboard, somewhat resembling our sideboards and intended for similar usage, was seldom seen in the homes of New Netherlands. Furthermore, when the kas form began to yield to the chest-on-chest in the eighteenth century, it very infrequently developed into the highboy so beloved in New England and Philadelphia.

Distinctive Details on Some Chairs

New York chairs, too, show individuality in their details. The oldest in the exhibition date from about 1700, and include several of the caned type which was much liked among the patroons. Leather-covered maple chairs came slightly later. The breadth of the seats is noticeable and the cyma at the top of the back is inclined to turn downward, giving a one-piece aspect to this portion of the chair. The backs are often framed and paneled, the joints mortised and tenoned and fastened with pins, and the legs heavily underbraced. About 1710 the claw-and-ball foot became common, but the claw is particularly aggressive and tenacious. One might even call it muscular. And the splat rests on a special rail instead of descending to the seat rail.

In Queen Anne, Chippendale and Heppelwhite chairs the back legs are often, though not always, square and may terminate in a square or pad foot. The side-rails in New York chairs are seldom mortised through to the back and the cabriole leg is often somewhat straightened at the knee and heavily carved.

Certain Woods Peculiar to Locality

Oak appears very little in New Netherlands furniture. Nevertheless, white oak and "bilsted," (red gum- or sweet gum-wood) are combined in a notable chest made about 1780, which companions the two kasten in the oldest period alcove. Only the lid is made of bilsted; the oak of the main portion of the piece is divided into fine sunken panels and the stiles and rails are trimmed with strapwork carving and half-balusters.

The usual woods seen in examples belonging to the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are pine, walnut, cherry, beech, yellow poplar—really tulip tree wood—and bilsted. This last wood appears again with distinction in the second kas shown in the oldest period alcove, and which is remarkable for its paneling. The wood is not unlike mahogany in appearance.

The Queen Anne style in its New York version is particularly worthy of attention, inasmuch as that mode originated in Holland. The chairs are broader and lower than those made in the other colonies, their splats heavier and often carved with elements not in use elsewhere.

Mahogany is, of course, adopted for Sheraton, Heppelwhite and other eighteenth century forms. It is at this time that names of furniture makers become available to certify New York workmanship.

Rosewood and ebony appear in the nineteenth century. The Victorian sofa illustrated was probably made by John Henry Belter, famous for his lamented and polished rosewood, intricately carved in open-work, of which it is a rare example. Belter's chairs are also sharply individualized with curving backs covered on the outside with polished rosewood.

When the craftsmen of New York carved, they had a particular affection for leaves, shells, husks, tassels, scrolls and Chinese frets, that were very solid. Carving was to the Hollander and his American descendant a solemn art it seems. Despite the fact that French were included in the earliest settlement of New Netherlands, Gallic gayety seems to have passed over to the Dutch-derived workman—as it did so positively to the cabinet makers of Philadelphia.

That is, not until the Empire period. Then a new influx of French emigrés did impress New York designers and cause them to introduce gilt-bronze appliqués and gold leaf with their orthodox accompaniment of marble pedestals and table tops.

Two labeled pieces by Duncan Phyfe are among the treasures of this display. One is a secretary bookcase made in 1820 and the other a small table executed prior to 1816. As only one other labeled piece of Duncan Phyfe work has as yet come to the attention of collectors, the importance of these two is apparent

The exhibition will continue til April 22.

The cabinetmakers represented by signed furniture in the exhibition are as follows:

Name	Working Dates
Michael Allison	1800-1845
Gilbert Ash	1756-1770
James Bertine	1790-1805
Thomas Burling	1773-1801
Joseph Cox	1756-1773
John Gruez	1819-1827
Charles Honoré Lannuier	1803-1819
J. & J. W. Meeks	1817-1858
Mills & Deming	1793-1798
Duncan Phyfe	1795-1847
Thomas Timpson	1801-1805
George Woodruff	1808-1816
Isaac L. Platt (picture-frame maker)	1815-1835
Looking-Glass Makers	
Bartholomew Plain	1803-1820
John Taylor	1815-1825
Joseph & John Vecchio	1805-1814
Williams & Stevens	1845-1864
Duncan Fraser	1830

Literary Gems at Auction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SELDOM is a collection of books offered at public sale of such universal appeal as that of Mr. Paul Hyde Bonner of New York City, which went on exhibition yesterday at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, here, prior to the sale on Feb. 15 and 16. The collection of first editions and manuscripts, which is being sold by order of its owner, includes some of the best-loved volumes of English and American literature.

Special emphasis is placed on a group of rare editions of works by William Blake, including a copy of his "Visions of the Daughters of Albion," once the property of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, whose father, Isaac Disraeli, is believed to have bought it directly from the artist. This and the autograph manuscript of Blake's "Genesis: The Seven Days of the Created World," an unfinished poem of 209 lines, will undoubtedly fetch fancy prices. Still greater interest, however, is likely to be focused on the other items in the list.

Standing in the lead will be Boswell's "The Life of Samuel Johnson," first edition, with the first leaf of the original manuscript laid in. The great value of this leaf is attested by the fact that when the manuscript was recently discovered among Boswell's papers, it was found that only a very small portion of the complete original had survived the years.

Bret Harte is represented by three manuscripts and several first editions, the latter including "The Luck of Roaring Camp," published in Boston in 1870 and the extremely rare "Miiss. An Idyl of Red Mountain," published in New York three years afterward. The manuscripts comprise "The Goddess of the Excelsior," 19 pages, 5500 words; "Daniel Borem," a satire on David Harum, about 5300 words, and the poem, "Free Silver at Angels." Another important offering is a copy of the first edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," published in Boston in 1852-3. The volume is in the original wrappers.

Reading like a list of books without which a journey to a desert isle would be an act of sheer folly, are the following selection of items from the collection: Shelley's "The Revolt of Islam," rare first issue in original boards, London, 1817; Keats's "Poems," London, 1817, in the original boards; an early issue of Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," London, 1773; Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," first issue, London, 1807; Lamb's "Elia," London, 1823, in the original boards, uncut, an autograph presentation copy inscribed by the gentle essayist to John Clare; and Kipling's second earliest publication in book form, "Echoes," Lahore, 1884, described as "an excessively rare item."

Copies of first editions of John Galsworthy's three earliest books, "From the Four Winds," London, 1897, with an autograph inscription; "Jocelyn," London, 1898, and "Villa Rubein," London, 1900, are an important feature. Of equal interest are items by Edgar Allan Poe, Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw, and a group of rough draft manuscripts by Thomas De Quincy.

Joseph Conrad, James Fenimore Cooper, Eugene Field, Herman Melville, A. A. Milne are represented in first edition books which are as familiar as a current novel.

'Currier and Ives'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the many varieties of things that one is accustomed to see in American antique shops is that of colored lithographs, usually having Currier & Ives' imprint. These are not "antique" even within the liberal standards set by the customs regulations, for the bulk of them were published in the 1860s. For collectors of Americana this age element does not seem to count, these prints being valued primarily as records of a picturesque period in national life. Next, from a collector's standard, scarcity, artistic quality and popularity of subject are other "points," which are given differing degrees of importance according to individual opinion.

It is noticeable that during the past three or four years the prices on these lithographs have gone off considerably less than have values of furniture which the same dealer may have in stock. The occasional public sales have resulted in fairly satisfactory totals for the owners, although the old peaks of four-figure bids have not been reached. In fact, one dealer reports that his prints have sold so much better than his excellent furniture, that they have become the more important part of his business This is the more surprising when it is remembered that less desirable ones may bring hundreds of dollars, amounts that would purchase very good examples of cabinet work or joinery in mahogany, maple or walnut or oak.

Color Schemes For Homes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are possibilities of rich satisfaction as the result of wise choice of colors for the rooms we live in and for their contents. It is a subject that has always been to the fore wherever permanent homes have been built, in all ages and nations, but quite recently it has been given a new attention and a new emphasis. This fresh view has come with the new approach to architecture and to the problem of outfitting twentieth century types of interiors with furnishings that are harmonious with their settings.

Fixed rules had been followed in the past as part of established practice in one style or another—French, English or American. Whoever had a room or a house to paint, paper and to outfit, tried to find out what earlier generations had done in a similar case and then did the same, so far as he was able. This was natural enough, for the architect who designed the room or house had followed the same course in consulting tradition.

Now, rooms and homes are being built in new forms, for they are to be lived in by people of other sorts of interests and habits than past generations had. So it comes about that things are wanted which are shaped for new needs and that many happy discoveries are being made—which enhance home comforts and add vivacity to the effects produced by arrangements and by colors.

In this last field there has been much experiment and much research. In course of it all there was inevitably a good deal done that was not very well backed by knowledge and that had no high aim to its credit. At the same time a large group of serious and intelligent artists and students were endeavoring to develop a practical understanding of the methods of using color. It all becomes pretty complicated and scientific before you have gone very far into the technical theory of the matter, which is something few people will care to do. Rules that are as simple as possible and formulas that can be applied readily to the everyday situation in the average home; these are what is desired by the average person seeking help in this field.

It is possible that some time this important and fascinating subject will become as simple as all that. Perhaps a pocket-size mechanical device will require only the adjustment of a few dials in order to register the answer to our question, What colors should be used, and where, for such-and-such an effect? One of the recent gadgets for photographers is a cell that measures the intensity of the light in any desired surroundings and automatically indicates the camera adjustments that will be desirable for a good photograph.

Most people who are looking for a new idea concerning the choice of colors for one or more rooms will be content to examine pictures that show a fairly wide range of schemes, including a variety of lighting conditions and types of interior—living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms and others. A book has recently been published that aims to serve this purpose, with 24 plates in color photography reproduced in natural colors from actual interiors.

It is entitled "Color Schemes for Modern Homes," by Derek Patmore and is published by the Studio Publications Inc., New York, at $4.50. An introduction is on allied topics and brief comment accompanies each view. All these interiors are by English designers and nearly all are definitely modern in their manner. Some, however, show furnishings of familiar eighteenth century types.

Whatever the "period" style of the rooms photographed, whether of the present century or of one or two preceding, it is the way color has been selected and distributed that is emphasized and which matters to the reader. There are schemes of great simplicity and in quiet tones that suggest the restraint of the Japanese. Also, there are some that remind one of the Victorian rooms of 50 years ago, in which almost countless objects tend to keep one's attention continually on the move. Such contrasts are forcible and desirable in making clear the essential differences in the several treatments. They are immeasurably more helpful than the usual black and white pictures, no matter how much description goes with them.

Old Needlework

THE history of English embroidery from the time of Elizabeth to that of the Hanoverians will be illustrated in an exhibition opening at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Thursday, Feb. 15, for a month. In addition to examples in the Museum collection, loans of much interest are to be included through the courtesy of numerous individual lenders in New York and Boston. The Metropolitan and Brooklyn Museums, the Essex Institute, the Telfair Academy of Savannah, Ga., and other museums, are further sources of loans.

The exhibition has been assembled by Miss Gertrude Townsend, Curator of Textiles, after an extensive study of available English embroideries in American collections. About eighty examples will illustrate a variety of objects for costume and domestic use and many types of needlework. The history of English embroideries is also the history of English social and domestic life and the exhibition is sure to interest students of history as well as those of needlework.

The Clock Club

SIMON WILLARD clocks will be the main topic of the afternoon at a business meeting of the Clock Club to be held Saturday, Feb. 17, at 2 p. m., at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.

Those who have special information concerning any of Simon Willard's products, including the many kinds of clocks made by him, his clock labels and any mechanical inventions such as roasting jacks, will be welcome at this meeting.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Opera Stein Picasso Museum

By L. A. SLOPER

Hartford, Conn.

PERIODS of economic crisis seem to be considered in America the time to build art museums Worcester, Springfield, Omaha, St. Louis—and now Hartford.

Dedication of the Avery Memorial Museum, new wing of the Wadsworth Atheneum, has been marked by an unusual sense of publicity values. There have been the usual formalities, with exhibitions which include a retrospective showing of the work of Pablo Picasso, including 75 paintings and 60 drawings, from all his periods; a collection of nineteenth-century French paintings, and an exposition of early museum architecture.

But in addition, on the evening of Feb. 8, there was given, in the small auditorium in the new museum, the first performance on any stage of an opera entitled "Four Saints in Three Acts," book by Gertrude Stein, music by Virgil Thomson. The conjunction of the names of Picasso and Gertrude Stein was masterly. The compositions of Picasso in pigment and the word patterns of Gertrude Stein set to music—that was enough to attract the attention of the advance guard in three branches of art.

* * *

The inception of the opera is described in a passage from "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," by Miss Stein: "Virgil has asked Gertrude Stein to write an opera for him. Among the Saints there were two saints whom she had always liked better than any others, Saint Theresa of Avila and Ignatius Loyola, and she said she would write an opera about these two saints. She began this and worked very hard at it all spring and finally finished Four Saints and gave it to Virgil to put to music. He did. And it is a completely interesting opera both as to words and music."

At least it is interesting to know that this opera, written about two saints and entitled "Four Saints in Three Acts," contains among its characters 30 saints and is in four acts. There is something interesting, too, in the fact that the performance was sponsored by an organization of New Englanders called "The Friends and Enemies of Modern Music."

Admirers of Miss Stein's style will not be disappointed in the text, as selections will show. To quote a few lines from the long introduction:

To know how to love her so.
Four Saints prepare for saints
It makes it well fish.
Four saints prepare for saints it makes
it well . . .

Lovers of "Lucy Church Amiably" will like this lyric:

Let Lucy Lily let Lucy Lily
Lily Lily Lily let Lily Lucy Lucy
Let Lily. Let Lucy Lily.

Or an aria that goes like this:

Pigeons on the grass alas.
Pigeons on the grass alas.
Short longer grass short longer
Shorter yellow grass. Pigeons large
Pigeons in the shorter longer yellow
Grass alas pigeons on the grass.
If they were not pigeons what were they?

In the program book is a "Portrait of Virgil Thomson," by Gertrude Stein, which begins: "Yes, ally. As ally. Yes ally yes as ally. A very easy failure takes place. Yes ally. As ally. As ally yes a very easy failure takes place. Very good. Very easy failure takes place. Yes very easy failure takes place." It is pleasant to report that so far as the popular success was concerned this foreboding (if such it was) was unnecessary.

* * *

In a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly appeared what turns out to be a very timely article on Gertrude Stein by Mr. B. F. Skinner. Mr. Skinner has delved in "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" and has noted Miss Stein's account there of some experiments she carried on, while a student at Radcliffe, in automatic writing. An article embodying the results of these experiments was published and as Miss Stein remarks, "It is very interesting to read because the method of writing to be afterwards developed in 'Three Lives' and 'The making of Americans' already shows itself." In that article Miss Stein said of this automatic writing that "the stuff written was grammatical and the words and phrases fitted together all right, but there was not much connected thought." How well that description fits the body of her writing (except the Autobiography) her readers know. Altogether, this is the most plausible explanation of Miss Stein's style that we have seen.

Miss Stein herself insists that there is no mystery in her style—she simply says what she has to say as simply as possible. But some of her admirers have felt that more explanation was necessary. They have suggested that the beauty of Miss Stein's writing lies not in its meaning but in the rhythmic patterns of her words. It was this aspect of Miss Stein's work which seemed likely to be tested best by a musical setting.

Certainly the music provided by Mr. Thomson has served to enhance Miss Stein's words. Those who expected a "modernistic" violently dissonant score were disappointed. Mr. Thomson has relied upon a simplicity and directness that are more effective than the book. His musical setting is clever, witty, sophisticated. It is eclectic rather than original. In the variety of its styles it closely matches the moods of the text and at the same time is faithful to the artistic fundamentals of contrast and surprise.

The progress of this score constitutes a considerable survey of musical history. Its general tone is archaic rather than modern. It relies variously upon the church anthem. The Negro spiritual, the operatic style of Monteverdi and Handel. There are sudden irruptions of modern dance rhythms and once the strains of the American National Anthem fall unexpectedly on the ear. For the most part the musical texture is rather bare, but in a chorus in the third act it mounts to real power. The only touch of conspicuous modernism occurs in the prelude to the last act, which is definitely a tribute to Stravinsky. In the solo parts there is liberal use of parlando and recitative. Occasionally, as in an air assigned to St. Ignatius, and in several of the choruses, there is a definite melodic line. The music is satirical throughout, and frequently the satire is keenly pointed.

Of the production only words of praise must be recorded. It was a positive inspiration that led Mr. Thomson to demand an all-Negro cast. Negroes would have, he reasoned, no intellectual barriers to break down, no arrières pensées about the nonsense they were singing. He was right—the racial naïveté was more usefully employed. Principals and chorus were able to act their parts "straight," and this added incalculably to the effect.

Mr. Edward Matthews as St. Ignatius wore a rapt and bland expression that never faded. His singing was marked by sonorous tone and excellent phrasing. Mrs. Beatrice Robinson Wayne and Miss Bruce Howard posed and sang with grace. Mr. Abner Dorsey and Miss Altonell Hines fulfilled with humor the rôles of compère and the commère, stage commentators in the medieval style, who amusingly interrupt the "action" from time to time with debates as to which scene it is, or how many acts and how many saints there are in the opera. The choruses sang with a precision and power reminiscent of those in "The Green Pastures."

Special credit is due to Mr. John Houseman for the production. To Mr. Frederick Ashton for the staging and choreography, to Miss Florine Stettheimer for the scenery and costumes and to Mr. Alexander Smallens for the musical direction.

In this topsy-turvey world everything was as inconsequent as in "Alice in Wonderland," but people were much more polite. "How do you do?" asks St. Ignatius. "I am very well, thank you," replies St. Theresa II.

There was a fine Christmasy air about the celestial cyclorama, with its cellophane ether and clouds, and about the bowers of cellophane in which the saints were framed. There was an Angna Enters touch in the posings of the principal Saints in the lines of medieval paintings. There was biting satire in the dances which formed the unconventional entertainment in this heavenly conclave. "Thank you very much," said the saints when the performance was over. In fact, there was some question whether the contribution of the producers and directors was not greater than that of the authors. The audience on the opening night laughed and applauded heartily and long. There were many curtain calls for the principals and for those concerned in the production, including Mr. Thomson. The fantastic piece goes on tour after a few more performances in Hartford.

Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Model by V. V. Lutze for Setting for "All Quiet on the Western Front," Produced at the State Dramatic Theater, Leningrad, 1932.

Soviet Stage Designs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

STAGE designs from Soviet Russia, received too late for the opening of the International Exhibition of Theater Art at the Museum of Modern Art, are now in place. The whole showing continues until Feb. 26. A cubistic phase that has passed in Russia, as elsewhere, is represented in the 1921 decorations by I. Nivinsky for the production of "Turandot" by the Moscow Art Theater's Third Studio. Mr. Robert Edmond Jones's designs for "Macbeth," in another room, are souvenirs of the same impulse, felt briefly about the same time in the American theater.

Constructivism, apparently a characteristic contemporary movement in Soviet theaters—with its establishment of three-dimensional forms within the stage space that shall be expressive of the core of the particular play being produced—is given varied exemplification in the designs of I. Gamrekell, the Georgian, for the Roustavell Theater at Tiflis. For one scene of Schiller's "The Robbers," the stage is dominated by the base of a great tree, the roots of which are partly exposed. Great rocks around the roots provide a needed masking of the rear of the stage, a cyclorama for atmospheric sky effects completing a scheme that is all simplicity and significance.

* * *

Two of the Gamrekeli interiors for "The Robbers" are also shown, one being an ensemble of columns against a background of tall windows of stained glass (the whole being jeweled with color put on in the pointilliste manner) and the other a construction consisting of great arches and a staircase that might almost have inspired the stage unit used recently at the Yiddish Art Theater in New York City for "Josephus."

A group of designs for "La Belle Hélène" has a satirical flavor. A study of this indication of a democratic attitude toward the effete thing that Offenbach's comic operas stood for, and a look at the ironical use of symbols of aristocratic heraldry in the settings of a Calderon play, give a new slant on Russian humor. One begins to suspect that the Muscovites are laughing at something among themselves at the very time the outsider thinks some art solemnity is being unfolded.

Plainly Soviet art is expected to be of use to the people. No dilettante or connoisseur viewpoint is reflected in V. V. Lutze's hillside for Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front," with its cottages strewn up along the central staircase, as arranged for the State Dramatic Theater in Leningrad, in 1932. The artist is concerned only with turning out a crude sketch for a practical stage, never bothering to coddle himself with the nonessentials of hign finish and realistic detail in a work that has no æsthetic value in itself.

* * *

Two great guns, their barrels extending clear across the stage from their concrete emplacement, dominate the model for a scene in V. Rindin's design for "The Unknown Soldiers," as produced at the Kamerny Theater in Moscow, 1932. In this, as in several other models, the scene is inclosed at the sides, back and top by a cyclorama. For "Bread," V. V. Lutze arranged for variations in an interior and outdoor scene by means of a double revolving stage. In "We Are Strength," at the Moscow Children's Theater, V. Rindin shows us simply a triangle of deck near the prow of a ship, with formalized waves and simplified symbols serving to give visual key to the setting.

M. Levine, for "Joy Street," fills the back of the stage with uprearing brick walls at sharp angles, relieved by long flights of fire escape, and many exits and entrances at varied levels, with archways to the streets beyond. A sort of "Street Scene" to be played at the rear of a cluster of towering tenements, this might be.

There are nine Soviet models in all, uniformly dynamic in their contribution to the play's effect, disposed in a room adjoining that containing 17 other models of European and American stage designs. Another room is filled with Russian scene and costume sketches in color.

E. C. S.

Philadelphia Print Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

IN OPENING its sixth exhibition of contemporary American lithography, the Print Club singled out Mr. Weldon Bailey, young Philadelphia artist and art critic, for its Mary S. Collins prize of $75. Mr. Bailey contributes a highly imaginative composition titled "Siegfried," with a centered nude male figure poised at the edge of a perpendicular cliff with flames leaping upward to left and right, and the darkness of the rock shaping an enigmatic huge female head that tends to dwarf the size and strength of the human figure. In its handling of black and white tonality the composition is unusually effective.

Taken by and large, however, the exhibition is not stimulating. This may be due in part to the fact that any print show must bear the disadvantage of its media through the display of many prints seen elsewhere during the same season. It is an exceptional composition that can stand this ubiquitous showing and emerge triumphantly interesting.

A few of the lithographs stand this test. Among them are Mr. Robert Riggs's "Center Ring," a well-conceived, energetic panorama of the circus ring; Miss Mabel Dwight's satiric puppet dance of the nations, "Dance Macabre" and her "You Don't Tell Me," a study in park gossip, awarded honorable mention in the present exhibition; and another honorable mention winner, "Excursion," by Mr. Stow Wengenroth, who turns for the moment from his unpeopled epics of fishing villages and awesome coasts to the clutter of humanity to be found on a beach against the background of an excursion boat. The third mention-winning lithograph, with strong emphasis upon design, is Miss Dorothy Kent's "Adobe House."

* * *

Two general trends seem to assert themselves. One is an inclination toward imaginative subject matter, as exemplified in the prize-winning print; the other toward Negro or primitive themes.

In the former category one finds Mr. Henry Pitz, whose "Forest Dwellers" adds one more episode to his saga of a world peopled by elongated human beings, long-necked beasts, and long sweep of environing diagonals. The imaginative note is strong, also, in Valeria Yochem's "Visions" in which a tangled knot of humans swarms over a great hand.

Turning to the Negro themes, one finds everything from statement of fact, as in Miss Ruth Starr Rose's "Crab Alley" and Miss Norma Benjamin's "In Martinique," to the dramatic pathos of "Prisoner," a shackled Negro by Mr. Julius Bloch, and the curiously stirring potential drama of "Carolina Low Country" by Mr. Prentiss Taylor, in which vultures sit ominously on a giant tree over a ramshackle Negro hut.

Primitive lands yield material both in the tropics and in the Arctic. In the former locale Mr. A. S. MacLeod finds inspiration for a landscape of black mountain crests sweeping down to the ripple of sunlit valleys; while in "Kamain Shade" he brings a definite sense of peace and repose in his river bank scene of primitive fishing folk. Mr. Rockwell Kent, on the other hand, journeys to the frozen north to study the Eskimo, and offers two single figure interpretations, one a curiously distorted, energetically diagonal figure, "Mala;" the other an Eskimo maiden leaning against a door frame.

* * *

There are western themes, also. Mr. Wilfred A. Readio endeavors to portray a sense of vastness in "Ranch by the Mesa" and "Rocky Pile"; Mr. Arnold Ronnebeck pyramids his compositional values in the bleak "Memories of Gold Days"; and Mr. Louis Lozowick, so well known for his geometrizations of the industrial scene, attempts with small success to capture the white magnificence of a great waterfall in his "Yosemite Valley."

Geometry still claims pattern interest in Miss Ada V. Gabriel's "Madison Square," with its paths radiating from circular centers; in Mr. Albert Heckman's "Oil Yards at Rondout," with its industrial forms; in the free geometry of the quasi-abstract in "House in the Sun," by Mr. Kenneth M. Adams, and in the sweeping diagonal perspectives of Mr. J. W. Golinkin's "Set 'Em Up," a bowling alley theme.

Behind many of the prints shown one feels the stirring of varied influences that crop out occasionally like fingers pointing to definite individuals. Thus Thomas Benton lurks in Mr. Charles Pollock's "Days on End," and "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" in the eerie distortion of what would seem to be a Biblical theme by Mr. William S. Schwartz.

D. G.

Sydney Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

ON DEC. 2 the Australian Broadcasting Commission arranged a Brahms-Wagner festival concert, radiocast from the Sydney Town Hall. Mr. Bernard Heinze, Ormond professor of music at the University of Melbourne, came over to conduct.

The program included Brahms's Symphony No. 1 in C Minor, the Overture to "Tannhäuser," Senta's Ballad from "The Flying Dutchman" (soloist, Mme. Orff-Solscher) and Wotan's Farewell and Fire Music from "The Valkyrie," with Mme. Orff-Solscher and Mr. Walter Kingsley, soloists.

The Broadcasting Commission took the opportunity of Mr. Heinze's presence in Sydney to give two matinée concerts for school children.

Mr. Heinze gave a lecture on the instruments of the orchestra, illustrating the uses and drawing attention to the form of each family of instruments.

The orchestra played "Pomp and Circumstance" (Elgar), Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, and "Pacific 231" (Honegger). Mr. Walter Kingsley sang Old English songs and Songs of the Sea.

On Dec. 7 the Musical Association Choir and Australian Broadcasting Commission (Sydney) Symphony Orchestra gave the third invitation choral and orchestral concert at the Conservatorium Hall. The orchestra under E. J. Roberts played "Carnival in Paris" (Svendsen), "Le Chasseur Maudit" (César Franck), Valse from "Rosenkavalier" (Strauss) and "March Slav" (Tchaikovsky). Mr. Spencer Thomas was the soloist.

On Dec. 20 the combined choirs of the Royal Philharmonic Society of Sydney and the Hurlstone Park Choral Society presented a fine performance of Handel's "Messiah." Mr. Howard Carr conducted the first half and Mr. Vivian W. Peterson, the second half.

The soloists were Elsie Findlay (soprano), Bessie Cooke (contralto), Lance Jeffree (tenor) and Stanley Clarkson (bass). This was the Royal Philharmonic's 287th concert.

On Dec. 23 Capt. H. E. Adkins opened his Sydney season with a radiocast concert from the Sydney Town Hall. Captain Adkins is under engagement to the commission to mold this band in conformity with the high standard of the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall, where Captain Adkins is instructor.

After a couple of weeks of strenuous and painstaking rehearsals the new band gave a beautiful performance.

The second concert, on Dec. 26, saw a packed house, and the last one, Dec. 30, roused great enthusiasm. Many could not get in.

Captain Adkins is original, entertaining, and possesses a musicianly sensibility, efficiency and artistry which enable him to obtain amazing effects. He conducts without score or rostrum.

Dame Clara Butt has given a trophy for the best contralto solo at the next City of Sydney Eisteddfod.

Dame Clara will take a holiday during the hot weather but will tour the country towns of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland in the autumn.

Painting the Lillie

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

CAMBRIDGE THEATER—"Hansel and Gretel," the famous musical fairy tale, with K. Ernest Irving's arrangement of the score by Mumperdinck, presented by Sidney Carroll and Lewis Schaveren, by arrangement with Basil Dean; Savoy Theater — "Please," André Charlot's Revue.

Last year Miss Victoria Hopper, a young actress from Newcastle, made a great impression on her first appearance in London, in the part of the peasant girl in Bernard's "Martine." The only thing that prevented everyone from saying how splendid her acting was in this play was the doubt whether it was acting at all. Some people felt that perhaps Miss Hopper was not assuming her character's character, but was performing the much easier task of playing a character that happened to coincide with her own.

Perhaps the chief interest of Mr. Sidney Carroll's presentation of this dramatic version of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" is the evidence it affords that Miss Hopper is fully entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Gretel is a part for a singer rather than an actress; but even so, its gayety and vivacity contrast so strongly with the patient endurance of only half-understood unhappiness that characterized Martine that Miss Hopper's successful taking of both rôles demonstrates considerable versatility.

The play is delightfully staged by Mr. Basil Dean, with scenery and costumes designed by Mr. Arthur Rackham. Mr. Gavin Gordon, as the father of the young children, sings with loud but melodious voice, and looks remarkably like Mr. G. Bernard Shaw dressed up as a Swiss yodeler. Miss Hopper herself has a small but sweet voice that is surprisingly penetrating, and Mr. Leslie French defies tradition by appearing as Hansel.

We have come to the conclusion that the principal charm of Miss Beatrice Lillie and Mr. Lupino Lane in the revue, "Please," of which a second edition has just been issued, is their casual manner. Casualness, ease, apparent lack of effort, never fail to arouse wonder and admiration. The Indian juggler, said Hazlitt, keeps up four balls in the air at the same time, "which is what none of us could do to save our lives, nor if we were to take our whole lives to do it in." We have always felt that Hazlitt might have confined his remarks to himself; but, be that as it may, the juggler is a hundred times more impressive if, like Rich Hayes, he can perform his tricks while appearing to be only half awake. That is precisely what Miss Lillie and Mr. Lane accomplish. They are wide awake, certainly, but give the impression that only about a hundredth part of their abilities is called into play by what they are doing on the stage. When a tumbler is about to turn a somersault there is usually a preliminary bracing of the muscles or a lifting of the shoulders that gives the audience a fraction of a second's warning; but that is not Mr. Lane's method. One moment he is walking across the stage with the abstracted air of a man whose mind is engaged in squaring the circle; the next he is spinning like a Catherine wheel. And there is absolutely no transition. Miss Lillie displays the same facile mastery of her medium, though at times she commits one of the greatest of all mistakes open to a comedian, by laughing at her own or her companion's jokes.

The Nightingales' Night Out

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AMBASSADORS THEATER — Sidney W. Carroll presents "The Rivals," by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Jan. 18, 1934.

Perhaps all the reading world can be divided into two camps—those who prefer the "Ode to a Nightingale" to the ode "To Autumn," and those who do not. Some people judge a poem or a novel or a play or a performance by the excellence of its positive merits, and others by the absence of faults. The "Autumn" ode is notoriously quite lacking in mistakes of any kind, and Mr. Carroll's production of "The Rivals" has several. But so has the "Nightingale" ode, which many people, on account of the unmatched brilliance of its seventh stanza, consider to be the high-water mark of Keats's achievement. To come from Keats to any contemporary London producer, actor or author is necessarily a fairly long descent, though not so long in Mr. Carroll's case as in some that could be named. But like the "Nightingale," his presentation of Sheridan's comedy is notable rather for its actual virtues than for its freedom from failures.

Of these virtues the first, second and third are Mr. Randle Ayrton's performance in the tiny part of David, Bob Acres's servant. Epigrams, doubtless, can never be as good as epics, but a bad epic is certainly not preferable to a first-class epigram. On its small scale Mr. Ayrton's David is superb, and is worth more than many a leading actor's monopoly of the stage for an entire evening. One sees occasionally in the London Times references to certain people who are described as "the faithful friend and servant" of so-and-so for 40, or 50, or even 70 years. Mr. Ayrton makes one realize how perfectly compatible those two separate functions can be, and sometimes are. His reflections on honor have quite a Falstaffian flavor about them, and the way in which he and Mr. Frank Cellier as Bob Acres, by a word or even by a glance or a lifting of the finger, establish a relationship of absolute friendliness, goes far to justify, in the eyes of the sentimentally inclined, the 700 years of the feudal system.

Mr. Cellier's high-spirited and jovial Acres is another of the performance's virtues, especially when he is capering in front of the mirror, thinking of the warlike postures he will assume in his duel with Beverley; and Mr. Henry Hewitt's Fag has style and assurance. Mr. Jack Livesey's Captain Absolute is easy and pleasant, though he has difficulty in managing his baldric and coat tails.

It is odd that among the comparative failures of the evening must be numbered Mr. Balliol Holloway's Sir Anthony Absolute—odd because Mr. Holloway is especially at home in the portrayal of peppery or very energetic characters. On this occasion Mr. Holloway, however, definitely overplayed his part. It is of the essence of the humor in Sir Anthony's interview with his son that he should really be trying to control his temper, being honestly angry against his will. But instead of presenting an old man making terrific efforts to keep cool, Mr. Holloway gives the impression of actually fanning the flames of his rage. Whereas, of course, they should leap up in spite of the cold water he throws on them. The Lydia of the evening, too, is not able to prevent the character from becoming tedious.

H. H.

Listeners as Judges

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

LISTENERS are the judges; and numbers of them have had a chance, one way and another, to decide on the merits of the work by Mr. Roy Harris known as Symphony "1933." Hardly persons enough, though, have heard it performed to settle the question as to where Mr. Harris stands among composers, whether in international or in national view. Many more are required, if we are to have a convincing answer for the world generally, or even for the United States particularly.

As for Mr. Harris, he will keep right on composing, probably, regardless of opinions. Indeed, he has already begun to meditate something else orchestral which will pass for Symphony "1934," though that may not be the precise title. Having written, that is to say, his first symphony and had it produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, he prepares to write another. Safe, at any rate, to expect, composing remains the employment, the occupation which, through thick and thin, he will pursue. For matters go better with the American cause, we may be sure, than they used to. Formerly, we had an occasional attempt on somebody's part at turning out a piece of music in large form, followed as often as not by abandonment of effort. Today, on the contrary, the labor proceeds unremittingly; and the product, therefore, keeps coming constantly. Under the changed circumstances, composers know the one and only thing they want to know: Whether liked or disliked, approved or disapproved, they have at last a willing audience. Thanks to the good will of concert subscribers and to the consideration, or perhaps the common sense, of orchestral directors, they have finally got access to the ear of the public.

Advancing on the notion that to listen is to judge, we shall see that favorable judgment expresses itself, as a rule, in one of two ways: People ask either to hear the thing that pleases them over again, or else to hear something else from the same source. By token of that, perhaps Symphony "1933" has not been demanded for second presentation as yet; but Symphony "1934," or whatever it shall be called, has, by good evidence, been requested, if not actually commissioned. Nor need we doubt that Mr. Harris can bring forward a new score whenever one is seriously desired, because he has taken the trouble to learn how to write full-size compositions. He went to France and gave himself up to a number of years of study, that he might acquire the knack. For constructing symphonies is, after all, a routine, like designing and erecting an architectural pile. He tells of having put the first two of the three movements of Symphony "1933" on paper in 15 days, from the middle of August to the beginning of September, of last year. The final movement busied him for the greater part of November.

When done, too, the symphony was completely done, and ready to be played; or, to stick to the fancy with which we began, ready to be listened to and judged. And what does his exploit signify to us who frequent concert auditoriums, or who sit, perchance, by the loud-speaker evening after evening? Oh, it simply means that sooner or later we find ourselves members of the jury, all of us, without escape from serving.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE great Exhibition of British Art, organized by the Royal Academy, continues to draw thousands of visitors to Burlington House and its success is well assured. It is estimated that before the exhibition closes on March 10, the attendances will have surpassed all previous records. To many visitors the antiquity of much of England's art work has come as a revelation, and the medieval exhibits in the first room have caused much surprise by their variety and beauty.

Visitors to London during February and March should remember that in addition to the display at Burlington House there are other supplementary exhibitions of British art open during this period. Most enjoyable as well as highly educational is a special exhibition of English water colors, drawings and engravings, in the prints and drawings gallery at the British Museum. This is admirably arranged and the art of Turner, Cotman, Girtin and many others can be studied here to even better advantage than at Burlington House. Then, in the Central Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum another special exhibition has been arranged of selected examples of ceramics, silverwork, textiles, furniture, etc., illustrating British domestic art and craftsmanship from about 1550 to 1850. Both these exhibitions are open free all week days from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and on Sunday afternoons from 2:30 to 6 p. m.

* * *

At the Burlington Fine Arts Club (17 Savile Row) there is a particularly interesting loan exhibition of early nineteenth-century British paintings and drawings, a special feature being a chronologically arranged sequence of oil sketches by John Constable illustrating the development of that famous landscape painter. To this exhibition admission is by invitation only, obtainable from members of the club, who are always very generous in extending their hospitality to serious and bona-fide art students and collectors.

With so much attention concentrated on the past glories of British art, the art lover in London at this moment has to guard against the unjust neglect of contemporary achievement. This week two small but excellent exhibitions of works by living British artists have been opened in private galleries.

At P. & D. Colnaghi's galleries in New Bond Street a special attraction is a large and beautiful oil painting, "Strolling Players," by Prof. Henry Tonks, who was for many years head of the Slade School of Art. This is a romantic figure composition, full of lovely, glowing color, exquisitely lit, and has a human appeal in the characterization of this admirably grouped family of acrobats. Another conspicuous exhibitor here is A. J. Munnings, R. A., who is not only the best English painter of horses but a brilliant delineator of open-air scenes in gay, impressionist terms of light and shade. A lively portrait of "Tom Mix" by Augustus John, landscapes by Wilson Steer and C. J. Holmes, and drawings by John, Muirhead Bone and Rushbury are other notable contributions to this exhibition.

At Barbizon House is another small but carefully selected exhibition of works by living British painters. Here we see how finely Bertram Nicholls is carrying on, in his own way, the great classic tradition in landscape of Richard Wilson and Cotman, while Steer, William Nicholson and Philip Connard are particularly well represented.

In sculpture there has to be chronicled the remarkable achievement of John Skeaping, who is showing at Messrs. Arthur Tooth's galleries a life-size "Horse" carved in wood. The whole of the head and body has been carved out of one great block of mahogany, while to support the great weight of the trunk the four legs have been carved out of the African hardwood known as "pinkardo." The two woods have been most beautifully harmonized as to color and flow of design, and the work is spirited and full of life. Greatly to be admired also is the skillful way in which the artist has made use of the grain of the wood to suggest the sheen of the horse's coat. This great carving is an achievement possibly without parallel of its kind in modern days.

In addition to his great "Horse," Skeaping shows a number of smaller sculptures which testify to his great skill in interpreting animal subjects. A leaping dog in acacia wood is amazingly full of action, almost startling in its suggestion of movement. Equally admirable in quite another way is the curled up "Dachshund" in gray Italian alabaster. This is a delicious interpretation of a dog in repose, but it is also full of character and life. In addition to his sculptures Skeaping shows a number of animal drawings, and here also he has invented quite a style of his own, based to some extent on the cave drawings of prehistoric man, but quite personal in its simplicity and sensitive feeling for form.

* * *

Another one-man show of exceptional interest in that of Albert Rutherston's paintings and drawings at the Leicester Galleries. This artist is the younger brother of Sir William Rothenstein, and has not exhibited in London for some years. He is the head of the Ruskin School of Art at Oxford, but in addition to his teaching finds time to do delightful decorative painting. He excels at painting on silk and as the inventor of exquisite fans England has not seen his equal since the days of Conder. He has a Puckish sense of humor, which peeps out in such a design as his fan entitled "Souvenir of a Sitwell Evening," and in all his decorative work he takes us into a delightful fairyland that is all his own. An accomplished draftsman and a skillful painter, he can be realistic when he chooses, as in his oil painting "The Laundry Girls" and his portraits of "Spencer F. Gore" and "Max Beerbohm." But decoration is his supreme gift, and whether he is doing sets for the theater, decorative panels or designs for fans, Albert Rutherston captures us by his personal sense of beauty and his feeling for charm and romance.

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The Home Forum

Steel, Ice and the Next Bend

IN EARLY winter low buildings appear along the Midway, a signal that the skating season is expected. Sometimes it never comes; but usually there are a few days when the temperature is low enough to justify flooding the area. Then the low, unpainted sheds come into their own; they are the shelters for the skaters, where they may don their gear and warm their toes between forties on the ice.

I do not deny that the skaters have a considerable amount of fun, for I observe their rosy cheeks and hear their laughter. I admit also that I enjoy the spectacle: a sheet of fairly good ice a block long and a half block wide, and upon it an ever-flowing stream of traffic: chamois-jacketed boys, girls in red leather coats with green mufflers; children in snug snow suits taking their first uncertain strokes. The circuit is to the left, and the speed of the stream never varies. Round and round they go—a green coat, a yellow coat, a red coat sail past; a green coat, a red coat, a blue coat, over and again.

But, on the whole, the picture lacks something; and not the picture only, but the thing itself; I have tried it. There is too much sameness; the same territory comes around continually. One travels, and gets nowhere; it is a merry-go-round without the horses. Furthermore, everyone nowadays wears the same kind of skates—straight runner, short blade. Why, good people? Are we all hockey players? No other style can even be purchased in the stores, without special order and two weeks' delay. Is this a conspiracy by the manufacturers, and are we compelled to go all our days with straight, inflexible strokes?

I took this matter up with the man in the neighborhood hardware store. "Charlie, these are nice skates you display, but where are the rockers? Surely all who buy skates are not hockey players?"

Charlie considered the question judicially. "Well, I don't know—I think I did have a pair of rockers here, several seasons back. I don't believe there's a pair on the street now. No call for them any more. But I could order a pair for you."

"It looks to me," I suggested, "as though geometry were to blame. These young folks have been taught that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, and they've taken it too much to heart. Nobody has time to slip in any curlycues or outside rolls."

"It can't be that," demurred Charlie, "because when they get on the ice they only go round and round anyhow. The time element is out. When I was a boy we used to skate on the Erie Canal, and we all had rockers that screwed into our heels. But now it's hockey skates or nothing." He paused, with a far-away look in his eyes. "I'll bet you," he said confidentially, "if I could find the old skates I used to have, I could still show 'em a few tricks."

* * *

No, it couldn't be geometry, because they taught geometry back in Walnut Grove in the days when we skated on Walnut Creek. We learned, as well as school children usually do, that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, but we never applied it to skating. And, indeed, it was well that we did not attempt to do so, for Walnut Creek would never have let us succeed in it. The stream was not laid out that way.

There was a stretch just south of the Stone Arch where, for a hundred yards, one could see where he was going. There were riffles on either end of this expanse, where the water boiled along at such a great rate that it never froze; but in between them the bed of the stream deepened, its pace slackened to slow dignity, and the ice formed smooth and clear. Even in snowy weather, the winds came funneling between the banks and swept the ice clean.

We had, therefore, every excuse to remain near home and skate where the skating was best; but we did not do so. This spot served very well as a limbering-up ground where one might, so to speak, get his ice legs under him and regain the feel of steel at the beginning of winter; and it also served well those more sedate persons who found their pleasure more in grace than in mileage. One chap in particular I remember, a wiry, red-headed gentleman whom we usually discovered there when we paused to put on our skates. Geometry, if he had ever heard of it, had been lost upon him; watching him, one would have been utterly bewildered to tell which way he was traveling. He would incline his body slightly to the right and spin lazily away in a clock-spring path, shortening his curve gradually until he boxed the compass at the end of his stroke; and then, after just the right delay, he would float away on the other foot and box the compass back again. This seemed to go on for hours; he would be there when we arrived and was quite likely to be there when we returned. During the course of two strokes, he would face completely about four or five times; the performance was ad lib, and if an obstacle appeared in his way in the midst of one these florid passages, he altered his direction slightly and whirled away in another key, all the time with his hands behind his back, his head tipped back and his eyes half-closed in an expression of extreme delight.

That, it seems to me, is the way skating should be; a delicious exploration of a freedom granted most of us in no other way. If I could fly, I would do the same thing in three dimensions instead of two.

* * *

Most of us in Walnut Grove, however, explored our freedom otherwise. We admired the grace of the red-headed skater, emulated some of his feats at the edge of the ice, but we felt that figure skating was not our field and that we could better serve our purpose by searching out parts unknown.

Beyond the first riffle—which forced us to remove our skates and portage a bit—there was the dam and, north of that, the ice pond. When the mercury had stayed down for a week or so, there would be commercial activity here; men with saws and hooks laying up the village's summer supply of ice. But between cuttings there was a splendid skating surface, two hundred yards long and nearly fifty wide. There would be a party here, of a social nature; grown-up people skating decorously arm in arm. We dallied with them for a moment, warmed ourselves by their fire at the base of the cottonwood tree. But the scene was really—overcivilized. It reminded us of gayety in frontier forts, the outposts of civilization; we were *couriers du bois*, who joined it for brief relaxation, with the stern realization that, in a moment, we must push on into the unknown.

All we had to do was swing left around the first bend and we were in it. The stream narrowed, and we skated under an aisle formed by meeting branches of willow trees. Little particles of branches snapped off and littered the ice; we slowed to a moderate cruising speed to negotiate them. That sort of thing makes traveling on skates—as distinguished from skating—interesting; it tests the pilot's skill. Safely through this passage, we swung right and entered upon a broad meadow, where the creek's banks disappeared and the ice was almost level with the field. As a result snow drifted and caught, deepening from a hard inch or so in midstream to a foot deep at the edges.

We pushed on. We would skate as far as we could, and when caked snow shortened our strokes to nothing, we would give up and walk, clumping along on our blades. For, around the next bend, there was always the chance that the ice would be better, or that we would see a mink, or meet somebody who had been along Bracken's Branch recently, or find some wood with which to build a fire.

Now I have it! It has just come to me—the thing I miss when skating on the Midway! I miss the pull of the next bend. Canoeists know the feeling, all those who travel streams in boats have experienced it; many wise persons have written about it. The traveler on skates has a great deal in common with the canoeist: he has the same feeling of mastery over the water—for here he stands where, last summer, he could not have stood—and he yields to the same invitation to go on, and on, as long as there is a bend ahead around which he cannot see.

Occasionally, on the Midway, I see a skater different from the rest. The others skate because their friends are skating, but he skates alone. He wears a business suit, gray like his hair; the only concession he makes to the weather is a bright blue toque. He skates on the inner edge of traffic, taking one stroke to the others' four; he swings wide sometimes, and turns lazily like a hawk in a high, steady wind. I speculate about him—he is remembering something. His skates, I notice, are rockers, with low blades. I recognize that characteristic: if the ice were covered with snow, he could walk almost as though no blades were there. It is unlikely that this man ever skated on Walnut Creek, but I venture to say that, somewhere, he has skated for transportation; and that, geography permitting, he would seek again to learn what lies beyond the next bend.

J. F. H.

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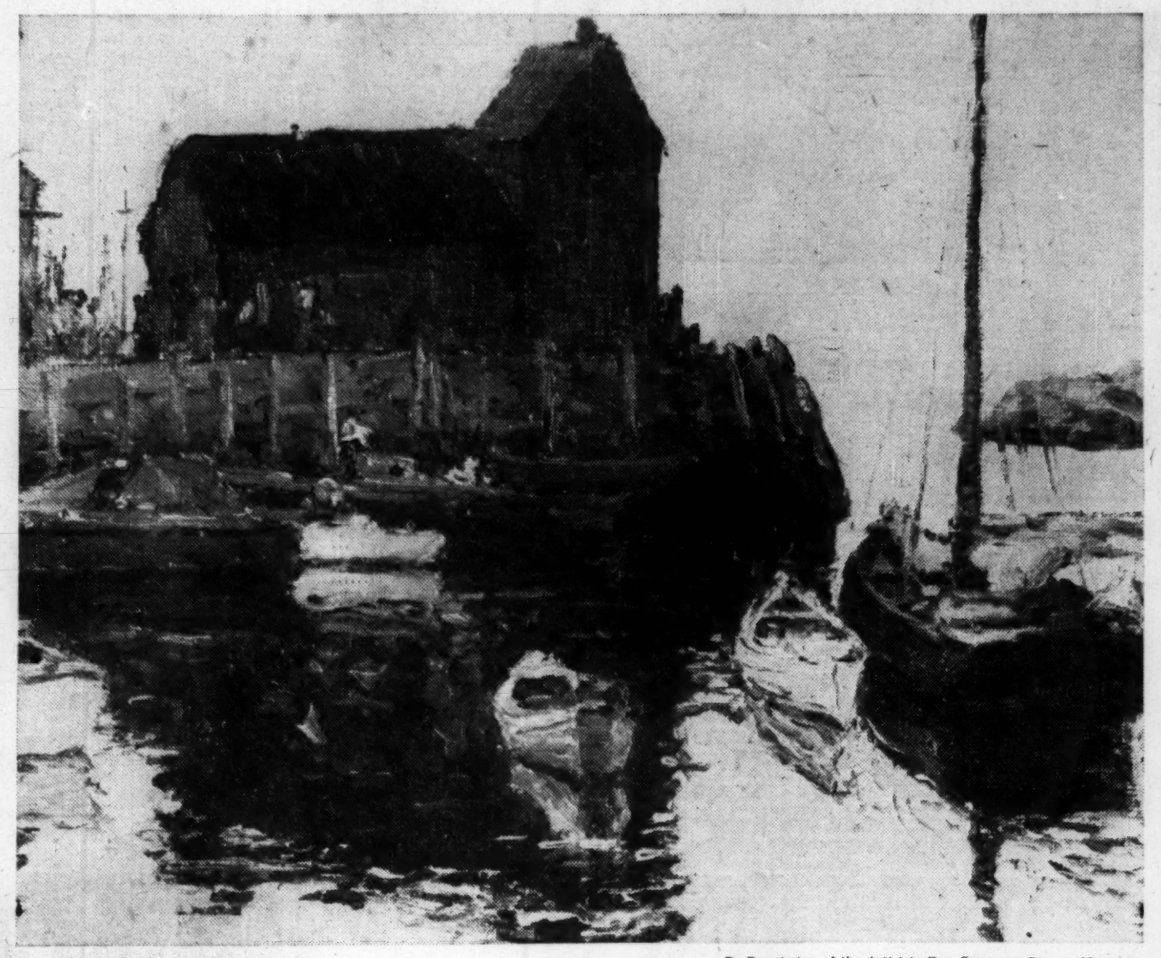

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"Motive No. I": The End of a Fish Pier at Gloucester, Massachusetts: From a Painting by George A. Renouard

"MOTIVE No. I" was built about sixty years ago, as a fish house, in the days when oil and fish were much in evidence in Rockport, Massachusetts. By some happy chance, the proportions of the simple little building are good and its location at the end of a long wharf is particularly striking. The house seems to symbolize the life of the coast town, to be the connecting link between the hungry citizens and the generous supply of fish so close at hand.

When the art students began to come to the town and looked about for a good subject to draw or paint, they were inevitably attracted by this unique little fish house on the saltiest end of Cape Ann. So often has this building posed for famous artists and students who hoped to be famous, that it has acquired the title of "Motive No. I".

Just east of "Motive No. I" is a similar building, also on the end of a long wharf, which is sometimes called "Motive No. II." This, too, is a busy place as the fishermen bring in their catches and the fish are cleaned and sold.

Modern life has brought many changes. "Motive No. 1," as here presented by the artist, George A. Renouard, now has a yacht club for a neighbor and it is occupied by an artist as his studio, but it still retains its original appeal and outward piscatorial appearance. Last fall, a model was made of it, smaller, but with the same charm. It was placed on a big truck and sent to Chicago to the American Legion Convention, and in the parade it took the first prize in a contest with two hundred other floats. It must have recalled to western people the New England coast town, because their innate love for the antique and simple gave it a prize.

The Queer Wee Tune

A little tune fair haunts my head
In doze or dream or daytime,
An airy tune, a fairy tune
That's full of mirth and Maytime;
And it goes like this. . . .
Och, say now, don't ye mind it?

A queer wee tune, a dear wee tune
That's fit for pipes or whistling;
It brings a dew to moist my eyes,
And sets my scalp a-bristling;
And it goes like this. . . .
Och, will I never find it

So near I think I'll snatch it quite,
Yet never can I catch it quite;
I may not ever match it quite—
The queer wee tune.

DOUGLAS HURN.

"Only a Man Harrowing Clods"

I threw myself whole-heartedly into the business of harrowing. The boy, whose name was Jack, explained to me how easy it was, if one turned the horse about too sharply at the end of the field, to turn the harrows over. That, I was given to understand, was the beginner's invariable mistake. I assured him I would be particularly careful in this respect, and I rather prided myself, after the first few bouts, on showing my capacity for learning from the experience of other people. But in an unguarded moment I allowed the horse to turn in too small a circle, and the harrows with a wild clatter piled themselves on top of one another. . . .

"That's all right. You'll soon get into the way of it," said the boy encouragingly as he wrestled with the harrows. Teeth and chains had become closely tangled in an instant as by the waving of the confuser's wand. At length all was straightened out again and I continued my journeys across the field. Jack left me to it, and busied or amused himself by burning the dead grass in heaps that the harrows had pulled out.

I remembered then a poem of Hardy's:

Only a man harrowing clods
In a slow, silent walk,
With an old horse that stumbles and nods
Half asleep as they stalk. . . .

I had become that traditional figure.

Apt as these meditations were, they were not good for harrowing, for, while my mind had wandered, so had my horse. Half asleep or not, it had left an ever-widening portion unharrowed, and I had to pull it back sharply to the true course. Then I found a fault in the poem, in the light of my new experience.

Only a man harrowing clods . . .

Why the belittlement of that word "only"? Had Hardy ever done any harrowing he would not have written a stanza suggesting that man and horse alike were half asleep and vacant, that they just walked on and on, no matter how or where. He would have found, as I found, that, despite appearances, one's mind is kept fully occupied seeing that none of the work is missed, that one does not overturn the harrows, that none of them is clogged or caught up in one another. Stumble, yes; but that has nothing to do with drowsiness, but the unevenness of the ground: in fact, one has to be particularly nimble-footed to keep one's balance.

Hardy, I saw, despite the legend of his rural understanding, had the non-ruralist's attitude—that of one who had not gone to the heart of the matter, the attitude of "only." Only a man harrowing, only a man ploughing, only a man guiding a manure-cart through a gate. And if the stranger tried, he would overturn the harrows, knock down the gate-post, and smash the plough. The labourer, with the respect born of knowledge, does not regard these affairs as semi-automatic—given in, as it were, with the landscape—but has an eye to the manner of the job.

So I was beginning to understand; and I was as busy as I had ever been in my life as I moved across the field with my horse, looking no doubt as drowsy as could be to any nature poet who happened to be passing on the road.

I did not even look about me; my eyes were kept noting deviations on the horse's part, and my hands checking them. For I found that a horse moving slowly responds only gradually to the rein, and a slight gap in the work must widen before it can close again, even if the rein is pulled the moment the harrow-lines part from one another. Only at the headlands, after I had turned and made ready for the next bout, did my eyes take a holiday in the brown landscape and its purple distances. — ADRIAN BELL, in "Corduroy." (London: Cobden-Sanderson.)

Secret

Winter, your muted music drifts
Softly to earth, like falling snow,
You come on tiptoe, stealthily,
Whispering ecstasies you know;
Now and anon a muffled phrase
Thrills the accompaniment of days,
Still must we listen, listen long—
For the sly snatches of your song!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF.

Bedring

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MEGET er blitt tenkt og sagt i de senere år angående spørsmålet bedring—en verdensomfattende bedring efter det kaos som krigen førte med sig, en bedring innenfor det enkelte land efter de nesten knugende antagelser om depresjon og mislykkede bestrebelser. En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] vet at hvor megen bedring enn kan synes å være nødvendig og hvor sikkert den enn vil stå som en kjensgjerning for de menneskelige sanser, er ingen bedring nødvendig for den åndelige sans. For det som i menneskelige forhold vil finne uttrykk i bedring eller opgang, kunde med større rett kalles opvåknen. Det som trenges, er at vi vekkes op av menneskelig uvitenhet, at vi får blikket op for kjensgjerningene med hensyn til Guds gode nærvær og menneskets sanne tilværelse og arv.

I den guddommelige virkelighet behøver ikke det rikelige gode å gjenvinnes; det er aldri fraværende. I Christian Science lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 470, 471) leser vi: "Det forhold som består mellem Gud og mennesket, guddommelig Prinsipp og idé, er uforgjengelig i Videnskapen; og Videnskapen kjenner hverken frafall fra eller tilbakevenden til harmoni, men fastholder at den guddommelige orden eller åndelige lov, i hvilken Gud og alt hvad Han skaper, er fullkomne og evige, er forblitt uforandret i sin evige historie." Bokens forfatter, Mary Baker Eddy, fremsetter i et annet verk, *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 79), følgende erklæring: "Det udødelige menneske er Sannhetens evige idé, som ikke kan synke ned til å bli en dødelig antagelse eller villfarelse angående det selv og dets oprinnelse: det kan ikke komme utenfor uendelighetens brennvidde."

Fordi vi i vår uvitenhet har trodd på frafall fra harmoni og adskillelse fra Gud, har vi en følelse av at det er nødvendig å gjenvinne Guds gode gaver, fred og orden, sundhet og overflod. La oss derfor våkne og erkjenne at alt det gode som er til, at uendelig sundhet, intelligens, frihet og herredømme, er uforanderlig nærværende hos mennesket som Guds billede.

Det er beroligende å vite at det først og fremst er opvåknen, ikke gjenvinnelse eller gjenoprettelse, som trenges—en opvåknen til erkjennelse av den uforanderlige kjensgjerning at mennesket er ett med Gud og med Guds ting. Disse kan ikke erhverves gjennem griskhet, selviskhet eller materialitet. Heller ikke kan Guds ting tas fra mennesket ved nogen som helst dødelig sinnsforstyrrelse i form av frykt og uvitenhet. Men fordi disse forstyrrende villfarelser har vært rikelig til stede i den menneskelige tanke, har det som uundgåelig følger med dem —utilfredshet, nederlag, frykt og tap —også vært til stede i rikt mål. Hvis vi ønsker å finne solen om morgenen, må vi se efter den i øst. På samme måte må vi, hvis vi ønsker fred og sundhet, uforanderlig forsorg og fremgang, se i den retning hvor de er å finne—i det guddommelige Prinsipp, Gud. Vi må demonstrere de åndelig mentale egenskaper som uttrykker dem.

Ingen enkelt av oss kan gjenoprette tillit og overflod i verden; men rettferdighet og fremgang i verden vil komme som et resultat av individuell fremgang, av individuell rettferdighet. Da dette forholder sig så, kan det være en opmuntring for oss å ha på det rene at alt efter som antagelser som hat, urettferdighet, frykt og selviskhet i vår egen bevissthet viker plassen for sanne egenskaper, som forventning, tillit til det gode, rettskaffenhet, flid og kjærlighet, vil vi gjøre vårt til gjenoprettelsen av fremgang og fred i verden.

Og det er ikke verdens tidligere følelse av blott og bar materiell velstand som en Christian Scientist er interessert i å gjenoprette. Han vet at den sanne forståelse av overflod, fred og riktig styre, den forståelse som er basert på Gud, aldri er blitt tilintetgjort og aldri har vært fraværende. Dette fører til erkjennelsen av at behovet er individuelt, og at det ikke er nogen upraktisk drøm i sitt liv å uttrykke rettferdige egenskaper og sann godhet, men at det er grunnlaget for universell, sann og varig velstand, for blivende lykke.

La oss da alle og enhver i ydmykhet, oprigtighet og trofasthet gjøre praktisk bruk av den effektive regel for rett handlemåte som Jesus gav oss: "Alt det I vil at menneskene skal gjøre imot eder, det skal også I gjøre imot dem." La oss daglig i vårt forhold til vår neste, i vår forretning, omsette i gjerning de høie regler for livsførelse som trer frem for oss i våre stille stunder i samfund med Gud, og la oss foresette oss at disse stille stunder i bønn skal bli stadig hyppigere.

Frykt kan ikke overvelde den som således daglig har klart for sig sitt sanne forhold til Gud, den som gjennem Christian Science lærer at mennesket lever i Sinnet, og at han gjennem høie og hellige tanker kan bringe høie og hellige erfaringer inn i sitt liv. For ham består ikke nederlag i materielt tap, men i ikke å leve i overensstemmelse med sitt høieste begrep om det gode. Og selv et sådant nederlag trykker ham ikke til jorden med motløshet eller selvfordømmelse. Istedenfor gjenvinner han sitt åndelige syn, våkner op fra sin mentale nedslåtthet, får fast grep i det guddommelige Prinsipp og begynner på nytt.

Det er ikke ved forminsket virksomhet, ikke ved å holde tilbake "mere enn rett er", vårt arbeide for verden vil bli gjort og vår individuelle fremgang tilta. Det er kanskje mere virksomhet, mere uselvisk given, som spesielt kreves for at Guds skapelses åndelige kjensgerninger kan bli sett og demonstrert. Og kjensgjerningene er at sann velstand, sunnhet og fred alltid er menneskets eiendom, som ikke behøver å gjenvinnes; at alt godt er åndelig, uforgjengelig, bestemt til å erfares av mennesker og folkeslag så snart som den menneskelige bevissthet, først individuelt og derpå kollektivt, våkner til erkjennelse av den frihet og visdom, den intelligens og godhet, som det sanne åndelige syn åpenbarer.

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Now Gulls Fly Low

They say, before a storm, gulls
Circle high. Today the rain is come;
A low-hung mist annuls
The line of sky. The wind is from
The south. Now gulls fly low.

They hover close about the masts
Of anchored ships, and seem to blow
With wind, so swift they glide in blasts
Of sudden rain. Eyes looking up may
See revealed the downy white
Of breast; may see against the gray
Of under tail the flattened legs of flight.

Today the rain is come. The wind
Is from the south. Now gulls fly low.

JEAN STRONG.

Recovery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE been hearing and thinking a great deal about recovery — world recovery from the chaotic results of war, national recovery from the well-nigh overwhelming beliefs of depression and failure. The Christian Scientist knows that however much recovery may seem necessary and however certainly it will become a fact to human sense, to spiritual sense there is no recovery necessary. For that which will be expressed humanly as recovery might more truly be called awakening. It is rousing from human ignorance, waking to the facts of God's good presence and man's true being and heritage, that is needed.

In divine reality abundant good does not need to be recovered; it is never absent. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," it is written (pp. 470, 471), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history." Its author, Mary Baker Eddy, makes this statement in another work, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 79): "Immortal man is the eternal idea of Truth, that cannot lapse into a mortal belief or error concerning himself and his origin: he cannot get out of the focal distance of infinity."

Because, in our ignorance, we have believed in a lapse from harmony and separation from God, we have a sense of needed recovery of God's good gifts of peace and order, of health and abundance. Let us, then, waken to see the immutable presence with man as God's image of all the good there is, of infinite health, intelligence, freedom, and dominion.

It is reassuring to know that primarily it is awakening, not recovery, that is needed—awakening to the changeless fact of man's oneness with God and with the things of God. These cannot be attained by greed, selfishness, or materiality. Neither can the things of God be taken from man by any mortal frenzy of fear and ignorance. But because these disturbing errors have much abounded in human thought their inevitable accompaniments—dissatisfaction, failure, fear, and loss—have also abounded. If we want to find the sun in the morning, we look to the east for it. Just so, if we want peace and health, changeless provision and success, we must look toward where they are to be found—in divine Principle, God. We must demonstrate the spiritually mental qualities which express them.

No one of us can bring to the world recovery of confidence and plenty; but world righteousness and prosperity will come with individual prosperity, with individual righteousness. That being true, we may be encouraged to realize that as the beliefs of hatred, injustice, fear, and selfishness in our own consciousness are exchanged for true qualities, such as expectancy, confidence in good, integrity, industry, and love, we shall be doing our part in the restoration of prosperity and peace to the world.

And it is not the world's former sense of mere material prosperity that the Christian Scientist is interested in recovering. He knows that the true, God-founded understanding of abundance, peace, and right government has never been destroyed or absent. This leads to the realization that the need is individual, and that the living of righteous qualities and true goodness is no impractical dream, but is the foundation for universal true and enduring prosperity, permanent happiness.

Then let each of us in humility, sincerity, and steadfastness put into practice that effective rule for right doing which Jesus gave us: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Let us daily put into practice with our neighbor, with our business, those high standards of living which we perceive in our quiet times of communion with God, and let us resolve that those quiet times of prayer shall come ever more frequently.

Fear cannot overwhelm him who is thus daily realizing his true relationship to God, him who is learning through Christian Science that man lives in Mind, and that by high and holy thinking he can bring high and holy experience into his living. To such a one failure is not material loss but falling short of his highest standard of good. And even such failure does not overwhelm him with discouragement or self-condemnation. Instead, he recovers his spiritual vision, awakes from his mental depression, takes firm hold of divine Principle, and starts afresh.

Not by diminished activity, not by withholding "more than is meet," will our world work be done and our individual success increased. More activity, more selfless giving, may be the specific requirement in order that the spiritual facts of God's creation may be seen and demonstrated. And the facts are that true prosperity, health, and peace are always man's possession, not needing recovery; that all good is spiritual, indestructible, destined to be proved by men and nations as soon as human consciousness, first individual and then collective, awakens to the freedom and wisdom, the intelligence and goodness, that true spiritual vision reveals.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

A Glorious Company

"I send you a very odd thing," wrote Alexander Pope, in 1728, to Dean Swift, "a paper printed in Boston, New England; wherein you'll find a real person, a member of their parliament, of the name of Jonathan Gulliver." So, in a single sentence, the poet of Twickenham indicated three important new things that had come to the world. First, newspapers. Second, the growing importance of that which had commenced as a doubtful experiment in 1620. Third, the glowing, joyful cloud of Great Companions of whom John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe and Jonathan Swift had been the forerunners. And when I say Great Companions, I do not mean only those who wrote, but also their creations which were sources of strength to the spirit of men. I mean, too, noble-minded books; books that help men through the elaborate organization of life; strength-giving books; books that take the mind from what is sordid and mean; books for hours of earned indolence; books to show men the splendor of courage; books that lead to contemplation; books that make for more eager happiness, and that reveal the complex charm and joy of life. As for those Great Companions who never trod the earth but are children of their creators, they are, for all their lack of flesh and blood, sometimes more real to us than those we meet in daily life. They have helped, sustained, cheered, invigorated us; and we know we should have been immeasurably the poorer had we not known Corporal Trim, and Tom Jones, and Sir Roger de Coverley, and John Falstaff, and Herve Riel, and Brant, and Red Jacket and Judge Pyncheon, and Puritan Priscilla.—CHARLES J. FINGER, in "After the Great Companions." (New York: Dutton.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Good Recovery Follows Early Market Decline

Many Stocks Make Up Most of Losses—Bonds Irregular

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Washington clouds overshadowed the stock market today and most categories, led by aircraft issues, shrunk perceptibly before support appeared for leading equities.

Metals and some specialties turned early losses of 1 to 3 or more points into gains in the final hour, and several other groups canceled or pared their declines.

The close was irregular.

Pessimistic traders unloaded holdings in the early part of the session as federal regulation of stock and commodity exchanges seemed imminent. In addition to this factor, the Government's cancellation of all airmail contracts brought swift liquidation of the aviation stocks.

Shares of Aviation Corporation opened with a 20,000-share block at 5⅜, off 3⅜ points. United Aircraft did not open for more than an hour and when it did was down 4⅞ points at 24¼. It subsequently showed a loss of around 7 points. Douglas yielded nearly 4 points in the initial transaction, and North American Aviation was off about 3.

United Aircraft rallied but feebly and was about 6 points in arrears at the close. Douglas, however, finished with only a fractional decline, and Aviation Corporation and North American Aviation were down about 2 each.

Smelting Strong

U. S. Smelting displayed strength after its first dip and ended with a net gain of about 5 points. Howe Sound, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco were fractionally to a point higher. Others that managed to finish moderately higher included du Pont, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, American Can and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The utilities showed resistance.

Among casualties of fractions to a point or more were American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Deere, Chrysler, American Commercial Alcohol, U. S. Steel preferred, N. Y. Central, Western Union, Santa Fe, Bethlehem Steel and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Bonds Irregular

Speculative sections of the bond market were depressed today by the stock market's pessimistic interpretation of the bill to regulate securities trading.

Passage of the bill in its present form, it was admitted by some traders, might have the effect of reducing the so-called professional dealings in low-priced bonds but the opinions were not tinged with as much disappointment as was reflected in some of the stock trading circles.

Over most of the secondary list the trend was down, although losses were not heavy, and values improved a little from their lows in the final half-hour of trading.

U. S. Governments showed a better tone than in the last few days, with several gains ranging from 2-32s to 4-32s of a point. A couple of the Treasury issues and Liberty 3½s were down 1-32s to 3-32s.

Some loans of the Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, American & Foreign Power, International Telephone and Postal Telegraph slid off from fractions to 2 points.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper ...	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver ...	44¾c	44¾c	36¾c
Time loans—			
30 days	¾@1	¾@1	1 @1½
90 days	1 @1¼	¾@1	¾@1
4 months	1¼@1½	1 @1¼	1
5-6 months ..	1¼@1½	1 @1¼	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days.	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ¼ 1 @ ⅞
4 months ...	⅞@ ⅝	⅝@ ¾ 1 @ ⅞
6 months ...	1 @ ⅞	⅞@ ¾ 1⅛@1

London Quotations

Short bills ...	¾@ ⅛	⅞@ ⅜	1
3 mos bills ...	⅞@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅞	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	137s 3d	137s 4d	128s 3d
Bar silver	19 1/16d	19 1/16d	18 7/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1¾@2	2 @2½	2½
Time money .	3	3	4½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia ..	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	2½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Sofia	7½
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3½	Vienna	5
Berne	2	Warsaw	5

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Yr Ago
High	103.1	103.6	105.1	100.29
Low	102.6	102.6	103.8	100.23
Last	103.1	102.9	104.4	100.29

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value.

On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French franc was 60.91 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 8 was: Receipts $10,219,699, expenditures $43,654,027, balance $4,331,166,343, customs receipts for the month $7,198,704, receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $4,578,240,082. Expenditures $3,785,223,461 (including $2,074,974,937 of emergency expenditures); excess of receipts $793,016,621.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.89¼	.90½	.88¾	90⅛	+ ⅛
July	.88	.89½	.87¾	.88⅞	— ⅛
September	.89¼	.90¾	.88⅝	.89⅞	— ⅛
	Corn				
May	.50½	.51⅞	.50¼	.51¾	+ ½
July	.52⅝	.53½	.52¼	.53⅜	— ⅜
September .	.54⅜	.55¼	.54⅜	.55⅝	+ ⅛
	Oats				
May	.35¾	.36⅝	.35½	.36½	+ ¼
July	.35¾	.36½	.35⅜	.36⅜	— ⅛
September .	.35½	.36⅜	.35½	.35⅞	+ ⅛

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 10	Last Feb. 9
98	89	7	Abraham & S pf	30	98	98	98	98
11⅞	8⅝	..	Adams Express	2500	10¼	9	9⅞	10½
27⅝	16	1	Adams Mills	3900	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	27
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	800	9¾	9	9½	10
7⅜	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	200	6½	5½	6½	6¾
9⅜	8½	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
106¼	95½	3½	Air Reduction	400	102	100¼	102	102¼
3	1⅞	..	Airways Elec App	500	3	2¾	2¾	3
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	12600	22½	21½	22¼	22¼
8¼	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	3200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
14⅜	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	12½
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	10¼
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	10	10	10	10
35	21	..	Alleghany Steel	100	21	21	21	..
157¼	144	6	Allied Chem	500	150¼	148	150¼	150½
23⅜	18½	..	Allis Chalmers	4500	19⅞	19	19⅞	20¼
39	25	..	Amal Leather pf	400	28	28	28	28½
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	400	48½	46	48⅛	46
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	31⅜
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	19⅝	18½	19⅝	19⅜
12⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	11	11	11	11½
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	900	35	34¾	34¾	35½
104½	94½	4	Am Can	2700	103¼	100½	103	101¼
33½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2500	30	28¾	29½	30½
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	500	50½	49½	50½	51½
49	46¼	2½	Am Chicle	100	48⅛	48¼	48¼	48⅜
30½	25	4	Am Coal	10	25	25	25	..
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
62⅜	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	7500	54¾	53	53½	54⅜
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	15200	11¼	10½	11¼	11⅝
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	26½	26	26½	27
25	12	..	Am & For Pow p	800	21½	21⅜	21½	22¼
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	14½	13⅞	14½	15¼
21	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	20	20	20	20¾
46⅜	30⅞	..	Am Ice & L pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	300	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
11	6½	..	Am International	3800	9¼	9	9¼	9½
67⅛	50	..	Am La Fr pf	150	55½	55	55½	..
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	1000	34¾	34¼	34¾	35½
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	67	67	67	67
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	8
24½	18	..	Am Metal	13200	24⅜	22½	24⅜	23½
12¼	5⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	10400	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	10½
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	28½	28	28½	28½
26¾	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2100	21	20	20½	22
17⅝	13⅜	..	Am Radiator	15400	15¾	15	15⅜	15⅝
27⅞	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	26400	24⅞	23¼	24½	24½
6	3⅛	..	Am Seating	700	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	25	25	25	26½
48⅜	41⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	47400	47½	46	47⅞	47¼
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	3300	24½	23½	24½	24
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	43	43	43	..
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	55¼	55¼	55¼	56¼
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	8500	120½	119½	120½	120¾
10⅝	4½	..	Am Type Founrs	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
20	14⅝	..	Am Type F pf	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	16
27⅜	18⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	21400	23¼	21⅝	22⅝	23½
17⅛	14½	..	Am Woolen	5400	15¼	14⅜	15	15½
63⅜	61⅜	1.25	Am Woolen pf	1800	76	73⅝	75	77½
3¼	1	..	Am Writ Paper ct	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
14⅜	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	30	12	11	12	11½
17⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	13400	15¾	15	15⅜	15¾
12	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	9½	9½	9½	10¼
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	20	19⅞	19⅞	21¾
31⅞	27½	1	Archer Daniels	200	29	29	29	29
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	84½	84½	84½	86
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	7500	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	6200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
63⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	57¼	56¾	57⅜	58
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	3200	7¼	6¾	7¼	7⅜
7½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	20	6½	6½	6½	6½
7⅛	5	..	Art Metal Const	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
18¼	11⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	17¼
73⅜	54	..	Atchison T&SF	5800	68⅝	66½	68	68¾
81½	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	100	81	81	81	80¾
53¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	49	48	49	49¾
35½	28¼	1	Atl Refining	10400	32⅜	31½	32½	33
45½	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	200	41	40¼	41	41
93	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	91½
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	6800	52½	49¾	52¼	52
11¼	7	..	Austin Nichols	2500	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	10¾
52	46	1	Austin Nichols A	100	46	46	46	..
10⅜	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	10800	8⅞	8⅝	8½	8½

—B—

16	4	..	Baldwin Loco	16500	13¾	12½	13⅜	13¾
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	17400	31½	30	31⅝	32¼
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾
94	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	160	92	92	92	..
46½	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	43¼	43½	43¼	43
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
33	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	10	27	27	27	27
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	4900	9	8⅜	9	9¼
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	500	15¼	14½	15¼	16⅜
12⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	600	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	11¼
105½	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	13¼	12¾	13¼	13
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	7500	19⅞	19¼	19¾	20½
32	26½	..	Best & Co	100	29	29	29	30
49¼	34⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	17500	44¾	42⅝	44¼	45½
81⅜	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	76	75¾	76	77½
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	37½	37	37½	38
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1800	14½	13⅜	14¼	14⅜
26	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	10	22	22	22	23
90	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	50	50	50	90
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	4200	62	59	61	61½
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	6800	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	25
28⅝	20⅜	.25e	Borg Warner	5200	25	24⅝	25	26
18¼	12	25b	Briggs Mfg	15200	16	15½	16	16
20½	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
36¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	4200	34	32⅝	32½	33½
67	62½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	83	83	83	..
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79	79	79	79
29½	24¼	1	Brown Shoe	15200	26	25⅛	25⅝	26
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus Erie	2100	11	10⅝	10⅝	12⅜
7⅝	5⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10½	10¼	10½	12⅜
5¾	3⅝	..	Budd Mfg	1000	6¼	6	6	6½
19⅛	7¾	..	Budd Wheel	1700	4¾	4⅜	4¼	4½
18⅝	7¾	..	Bullard	2200	13	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
19⅝	15	.40	Burroughs Add	2600	17¾	17	17⅛	17⅝
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
2⅛	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
2	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
4¾	2⅜	..	Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	1500	29½	29½	29¼	30

—C—

27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24¾
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10¾	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	2800	13	12½	13	13
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	2100	26	25¾	26	26½
17½	12⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	4100	15½	15¼	15⅜	16½
32½	28½	1½	Cannon-Mills	600	31	30	31	31
9¾	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅞
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	50	30	30	30	31
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	10600	78¾	73½	78½	78⅝
32¼	25⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	6200	28⅜	27⅝	28¼	28¾
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	100	2	2	2	2
46⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	8900	39½	37½	39¼	40¼
3⅞	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	8	7¾	7¾	9
31⅝	22	1½	Central Agirire	100	31	31	31	31¼
12	7⅜	..	Century Ribbon	1200	11⅜	10⅝	11	11⅞
38	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	9500	37½	34½	37½	36¼
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	5¼	5	5¼	5¾
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1400	42	41	42	42
46⅝	39½	2.80	Chesa & Ohio	6500	44	43¾	43⅝	44½
4½	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	4½	4½	4½	..
4¾	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	800	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
11¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	2200	7	6¾	6¾	7⅛
13¼	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	12700	11¼	10⅞	11	11½
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	13000	12⅞	11½	12⅝	13
25¾	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	22½	21	22½	22¼
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	5	5	5	5⅜
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	800	27¼	26	26½	27½
10½	6	..	Childs Company	300	8	8¾	8¾	9
59¾	49¾	2	Chrysler	68500	55⅜	53¼	55¼	56¼
24⅜	17⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	21	20¼	21	21¼
78¾	67	-6½	City Ice & F pf	180	77½	76	76	78
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	1200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	1300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
5⅝	3⅝	..	City Stores A	100	5	5	5	5
5	3	..	City Stores A vtc	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	36½	36½	36½	37½
14¾	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	5600	13⅜	13	13⅜	13½
28	18	..	Collins & Aikman	13600	25½	24	25½	25½
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1500	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
30	20½	..	Colo F & I pf	20	25½	25½	25½	..
40¾	27	..	Colo & Southern	20	34	34	34	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	80	33	32	32	33¼
19¼	11⅞	.50a	Columbia Gas	19700	17	15½	16⅞	17
65½	41	5	Columbia G pf B	20	64	64	64	65½
27½	22	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	25
70⅞	58	2	Columbian Carb	1500	67¼	65¼	66½	67
26⅞	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	3700	25⅝	24¾	25¼	25⅝
26	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	50	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
43	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
51½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3600	49½	48	48⅝	49¾
36¾	29⅝	.60	Comm Solvents	31800	31¼	29⅝	30⅞	31⅛
3¾	1⅜	..	Commwlth & S	24600	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
44⅝	21½	6	Commwlth & S 6pf	700	40	39½	39½	41
30¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	4200	29	27⅝	28⅜	28⅝
5⅛	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	800	5	4½	5	5
16½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	2500	16	14½	16	15⅛
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	15800	44¼	42¾	44⅛	45⅜
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	91	91	91	91
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
14½	9¾	..	Consol Oil	19500	13⅜	11⅞	13¼	12⅝
109	108	8	Consol Oil pf	500	109	108	109	109
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
2½	1⅜	..	Consol Textile	21600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
3½	2⅜	..	Container B	700	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	700	12½	11⅜	12½	12⅝
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	700	2½	2	2½	2
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	63	62	62	62½
81	78	2½	Cont Can	1700	78¼	77	78	79
11⅜	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10	10	10	10¼
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	30⅞	29¾	30⅝	31
2½	1⅜	..	Cont Motors	2200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	9700	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	19
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	4500	78½	75¼	75¾	76¾
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	30	137¾	137½	137½	138
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	3700	8	7	7¾	7¾
35	28	2½	Cream of Wheat	800	32½	32	32½	32¾
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	900	31¾	31¼	31¾	32
38⅜	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	38½	38½	38½	..
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	800	5	5	5	5½
31¼	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	800	28½	27¼	28½	27½
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	11500	2⅞	2½	2¾	3
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	9	8½	8½	9½
9¾	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	4600	8⅞	8¼	8¾	9
47¾	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	44	44	44	44
50½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	48	47½	48	48½
21¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	19	18½	18½	19⅛
5¼	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	45600	4	3¾	3⅞	4¼
10¾	5¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	9500	9¼	8½	9	9

—D—

15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	14	14	14	14¼
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	5400	30⅝	29½	30	31⅜
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	3400	67	66	67	68
33¾	32½	..	Del Lack & W	14500	30	28	29⅜	30
11⅞	5⅝	..	Denver R G pf	300	9¼	8¼	9¼	9½
49½	29	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	45	45	45	44½
38½	25¼	1	Diamond Match	400	26¾	25¼	25¾	25½
36½	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	9800	35⅛	34	34½	34¾
22¼	19½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	19	19	19	19⅛
26½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	17600	23	19¾	22⅛	23½
103½	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	5200	99¾	97½	99¾	98⅜
47	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	97	97	97	96

—E—

9¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	900	8	7	8	8¼
92½	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1700	88¾	86¼	88¾	87½
20¼	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	2200	17½	16¼	17⅛	17⅞
13⅝	11⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	500	13	12¾	12¾	13½
29¾	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7400	25⅞	24½	25	26
95	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	94½	93½	93½	95
7½	3¾	..	Elec Boat	1800	6	5⅝	5⅞	6¼
6¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9900	8¼	7⅛	8¼	8⅜
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1800	17¼	15½	16½	16⅞
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L6% pf	1800	16	15½	16	16
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	48	48	48	..
2½	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100

Financial: News and Comment

Street Evaluates Text of Exchange Regulation Bills

Opinions Differ as to Ultimate Effect — Think Some Items Drastic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—That Wall Street was unpleasantly affected by the provision of the two bills offered in Congress for the regulation of the stock exchanges was evident in the heavy selling which prevailed in nearly all classes of issues on the stock exchange this morning. Hasty study by those interested in securities led to the conviction that certain of the regulations were too drastic and while general comment was to the effect that efficient and equitable regulation would ultimately benefit the market and protect the public, many brokers felt that there would be some revision before the bills became law. At any rate, comfort was taken in the thought that the Street would have until Oct. 1 to adjust itself to whatever new regulation are put into the statutes. Some bankers said that the bills would eventually be found to be bullish.

Repurchasing of issues in the second hour largely cancelled the losses, except in the airplane stocks.

Following are some of the salient paragraphs from the Fletcher stock exchange bill:

"The national credit and the safety and stability of investment are intimately related to and affected by the prices for which securities are sold and offered for sale upon exchanges.

"National emergencies, which provide widespread unemployment and the dislocation of trade, transportation, and industry and which burden interstate commerce and adversely affect the public welfare are precipitated, intensified, and prolonged by manipulation and control of prices and excessive speculation on exchanges.

"Regulation of transactions in securities conducted upon exchanges by means or instrumentalities of transportation and communication in Interstate Commerce or of the mails is imperative in the public interest for the protection of interstate commerce and the national banking and Federal Reserve System.

"Unless an exchange is registered as a national securities exchange, it shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to make use of the mails or any means or instrumentality of communication or transportation in interstate commerce for the purpose of using any facility of such exchange to effect any transaction in security or to report any such transaction.

"It shall be unlawful for any member of a national securities exchange or any person who transacts a business in securities through the medium of any such member, directly or indirectly, to extend or maintain credit or arrange for the extension or maintenance of credit to or for any customer or any securities not registered upon a national securities exchange.

Can Lend Only 40 Per Cent

"It shall be unlawful for any member of a national securities exchange or any person who transacts a business in securities through the medium of any such member, directly or indirectly, to extend or maintain credit or arrange for the extension or maintenance of credit to or for any customer on any securites registered on a national securities exchange in an amount exceeding at any time 40 per centum of the current market price. The commission may by rules and regulations prescribe lower loan values as may be deemed appropritate in the public interest or for the protection of investors during any stated period of time or in respect of any specified class of securities.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by the use of the mails or any means of instrumentality of interstate commerce, or of any facility of any national securities exchange.

"To effect any fictitous transaction in any security which involves no change in the beneficial ownership thereof;

"To effect, or to authorize another or others to effect for such persons's account, transactions for the purchase and sale of any security registered on a national securities exchange at substantially the same price, whether such transactions or purchase and sale be with the same or with different parties; except transactions made on the exchange as a matter of record only and appropriately recorded and reported as an "arranged transaction";

Hits Fictitious Activity

"To effect, either alone, or in concert with one or more other persons, transactions for the purchase and sale of any security or securities registered on any national securities exchange for the purpose of raising or depressing the price of such security or securities or for the purpose of creating or with the expectation that there will be created a false or misleading appearance of active trading in such security or securities, or a false or misleading appearance in respect of the market for such security or securities;

"To pay or cause to be paid directly or indirectly any consideration or anything of value to any person to circulate, disseminate, or finance the cost of circulating and disseminating, information to the effect that the price of any security or securities registered on a national securities exchange will or is likely to rise or fall partly or wholly because of the market activity of any one or more persons;

"To engage in any series of transactions or in any operation for the purchase and sale of any security registered on a national securities exchange which has the purpose or effect of pegging, fixing, or stabilizing the price of such security without having prior thereto reported to the exchange authorities and to the commission such information regarding the purpose and nature of such transactions or operations, the details thereof and the person or persons interested therein as the commission by rules and regulations may prescribe as appropriate for necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors;

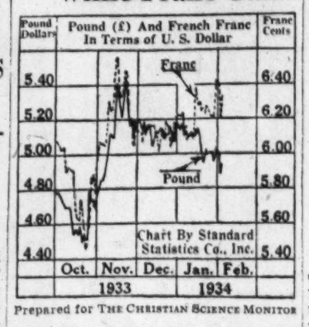
Can Fine Exchange $500,000

"To effect by use of the facility of any national securities exchange any transaction in any security whereby any party to such transaction acquires any put, call, straddle, or other option or privilege of buying a security from or selling a security to another party to the transaction without being bound to do so.

"It shall be unlawful for any member of a national securities exchange or any person who as a brower transacts a business in securities through the medium of any such member to act as a dealer in or underwriter of securities, whether or not registered on any national securities exchange.

"Any person . . . who willfully violates any provision of this act or any rule or regulation made thereunder, or any person who shall make, and any person, including a director, officer, accountant, or agent thereof who willfully is responsible for any statement in any application, report, or document filed with the commission, which statement is, in the light of the circumstances under which it was made, false or misleading in any matter sufficiently important to influence the judgment of an average investor, shall upon conviction be fined not more than $25,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both, except that when such person is an exchange, a fine not exceeding $500,000 may be imposed."

Pound Sterling Off While Franc Gains



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE pound sterling and franc for some months maintained about the same relationship with the dollar and with each other.

The chart shows the sharp break in this relation in mid-January, with the franc rising and the pound falling, as compared with the dollar.

Declares That FCA Credit Founded On Sound Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Feb. 10—Credit based on sound securities, not merely on "farm relief," is provided by the Farm Credit Administration, it was declared by Lippett S. Ellis of Washington, D. C., explaining the Administration's policies to a Farm and Home Week audience at Iowa State College.

The various agencies do not loan government money, Mr. Eillis said, The Federal Land Banks loan money secured from the sale of long-term bonds. The intermediate credit gets its loanable money from the sale of short-term debentures in the money markets.

The fact that a block of $29,000,000 worth of these securities was oversubscribed several times at 2⅛ per cent interest shows the faith of investors in the intermediate credit debentures, he declared.

That the lending agencies have met the present emergency, said Mr. Ellis, is shown by the fact that from 1916 to Dec. 31, 1933, some 530,000 loans, totaling $1,723,000,000, were made. After May, 1933, the number of loans made was 82,607, and the total amount loaned was $222,446,000. The largest part of this amount was loaned late in 1933.

France Shows Good Gains in Exports Of Iron and Steel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—French export trade in iron and steel products registered material improvement in 1933, as compared with the preceding year, according to a report compiled in the Commerce Department's iron and steel division.

During the 11-month period ended Nov. 30, 1933, total shipments of such products from France amounted to 2,315,591 metric tons, an increase of 277,598 tons over the corresponding period of 1932.

The export gain was quite general throughout the trade. The largest gain was that made by steel bars, the 1933 shipments exceeding the 1932 figure by 11,334 tons. Other noteworthy increases occurred in the case of ingots, blooms, billets and slabs, and cast iron manufactures.

Pig iron was the only iron and steel product which registered a substantial decline in 1933, shipments decreasing by 17,424 tons.

Industrial Gains Lead All Others During the Week

Wider Than Those Made by Wholesale and Retail Trade, Says Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Industrial operations made the greatest headway in the past week, the gains over the preceding seven-day period being wider than in the wholesale or retail divisions. The weekly report on business of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., further states that the coldest weather this winter has substantially increased retail sales of winter supplies.

Capacity production predominates, says the review, particularly in such seasonal lines as shoes, textiles and clothing, in order to complete shipments in time for the Easter buying season.

Factory Employment High

Factory employment in most centers, it is added, now has reached the highest peak since 1931, with increased pay rolls distributed throughout almost all lines.

The automobile industry led all others in the gain recorded in operating schedules during the week, and some of the leading units now are running at capacity. The extended demands from the industry raised steel operations to the highest rate since November, the survey says.

The general advance in the heavier industries brought the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, up a full point to 62.8 per cent, a gain of 32.2 per cent from the position it held in the corresponding week of 1933.

Referring to retail trade the review continues:

"The feeling in some quarters that the high volume of retail sales, which rose almost without interruption each week during January, would be followed by some recession in February, has been dispelled completely by the propitious arrival of the coldest weather of the winter.

Department Stores Busy

"Patronage of the leading department stores in urban centers reached the highest figures for the month, with the necessity of replenishing meager supplies of winter merchandise the chief urge of the larger expenditures. Sales with retailers thus far in February are averaging from 20 to 60 per cent above the restricted totals of the like period in 1933, while some of the chain and mail-order houses find that volume has been lifted as much as 50 per cent in many instances.

"Department stores have been pressed for more cruise and winter resort outfits than they were back in the bull-market years of the late twenties. Hotels are beginning to open some of the floors which had been collecting dust and mildew."

Continued Business Increase Indicated

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a rising business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Car-loadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	59.9	102.6	44.8	69.1
Prev. week	60.6	100.7	41.9	67.7
Month ago	66.3	106.1	41.9	71.4
Year ago	51.3	91.3	22.9	55.2
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)

Copyright, 1934, by Moody's.

Port of London Shows Traffic Gain for 1933

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—During the year 1933 vessels arriving at and departing from the Port of London numbered 55,813, representing 56,484,619 tons. This showed an increase over 1932 of nearly 5 per cent when the figures were 51,209 vessels of 53,903,886 tons.

South Africa's National Debt Rises £8,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—The total debt of the Union of South Africa is now £272,133,818, an increase during the year 1932-1933 of over £8,000,000.

Investment Bankers Studying Draft of Fair Practice Rules

Bank Representatives Meet Investment Code Committee at Chicago—Aim to Safeguard Investors' Interests and Maintain High Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Characterized by its president, Robert E. Christie Jr., as the most momentous meeting in the history of American investment banking, the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America met today to consider the draft of fair practice rules which it will submit to the code authority as a proposed part of the investment banking code. The meeting, which convened at 10 o'clock this morning at the Chicago Club, also included representative bankers from all parts of the country and nearly all the members of the National Code Committee, which will administer the code under the NRA.

Momentous Meeting

In calling the meeting to order Mr. Christie said:

"You have assembled here in what I believe is the most momentous meeting in the history of American investment banking. At least this gathering can be second in importance only to our meetings to aid the Government in financing the World War. We have met here in order that investment banking may still further do its part in a great reconstruction program, and to take urgent steps toward the restoration of the productive investment processes that are so necessary to business recovery and the nation's welfare.

"The fair practice rules which you are to consider consist of 11 articles, with more than a hundred sections and sub-sections. The code of no industry will receive keener public scrutiny than that of our business. This is as it should be, considering the importance of our industry to business recovery. Therefore, I anticipate from this board of governors the closest analysis possible with just four fundamental objectives in mind, and I name them in the order of their importance:

"First, the public interest involved, since the investment processes are a necessary part of the country's economic life and social advancement. Second, the interest of the investing public, which is the source of the capital necessary to the productive enterprise of industry and government. Third, the interests of issuers of securities, because investment banking owes to every rightful enterprise that uses its service the full duty to provide every opportunity for success that sound financing can provide. Fourth, the rights and responsibilities of investment bankers in transactions among themselves.

Not Mere Formulas

"The fair practice rules, which are before you, are not a mere set of formulas. This problem cannot be handled in the ssimple fashion of an alphabetical list of do's and don't's. The rules in some parts are mandatory, requiring definite and specific practices to safeguard the interests of investors and issuers and to maintain high standards of fair dealing in all phases of security transactions. In other parts the rules pointedly forbid certain acts, for the same reasons. In still other parts the fair practice regulations call for disclosure of acts and facts in order that the varying rights and responsibilities of investors, of issuers and of investment bankers be open and plainly apparent and a check provided against inordinate self-interest by any party in an investment transaction.

"The drafting committee does not treat industrial securities, public utility, real estate, municipal or other types of securities as separate divisions. Rather it takes the principles and controlling factors involved in all types of securities and security transactions. In that way a more efficient and practical code is attained. For example, we forbid wash sales, fictitious bids and statements of that type, and compel disclosure of relationships between dealers.

"The fair practice rules propose local committees to facilitate the administration and enforcement of the code. The country would be divided into 16 districts with a regionl committees would have power to investi and investment bankers might refer questions or complaints in relation to security transactions.

"Many of us are convinced that the fair practice rules which Col. Allan M. Pope and his committee have prepared, offer outstanding opportunity to restore and rebuild investment banking on a plane of usefulness and character superior to any that heretofore has seemed feasible."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Reginald M'Kenna, the chairman of the Midland Bank, is the enfant terrible among London bankers. Recruited into the city from public life (he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in a wartime government), he has never bowed the knee to the idols of conservative finance. He is a crony of Mr. J. M. Keynes, whose puckish iconoclasm he largely shares, delighting to shock his orthodox colleagues of the banking world. They fume in their sacred parlors, but dismiss his sallies as "just M'Kenna"—still an outsider who can scarcely be expected to know the banking ropes. The public, on the contrary, are probably more impressed by Mr. M'Kenna than by any other practicing banker, and his views therefore deserve the closest attention.

Managed Currency Effective

Here is the gist of his latest speech at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank. The volume of credit in the country, he said, is governed by the total of reserves of the deposit banks, which in turn is determined by the operations of the Bank of England. Now that sterling is off gold, the Bank of England can be guided only by the policy of the Government, who, to Mr. M'Kenna's satisfaction, took the plunge in July last, and "formally adopted the principle of a managed currency with a view to maintaining a stable price level." The policy of cheap and abundant money, he continued, has in fact maintained sterling prices and expanded industrial activity in this country, in spite of the derelict condition of world trade. The restoration of exchange stability is much to be desired, but the price to be paid for this "convenience" may be too high. "Until the world has learned how to secure exchange stability without jeopardy to stability of purchasing power, our inflexible task must be to demonstrate that wise management of a monetary unit with no fixed attachment to gold is both practicable and in its results highly beneficial."

A Comparison With the U. S.

Since the tenor of these remarks was wholly consonant with what we understand of American official policy, it is interesting to note what Mr. M'Kenna said about the position in the United States. American experience, he declared, is irrelevant to the British problem, because President Roosevelt is called upon "to bring about business recovery at the same time as he undertakes great social reforms which elsewhere have taken generations to achieve; and he is required to do so through the instrumentality of an unresponsive banking system, and in face of the problems created by inveterate habits of speculation and occasional proneness to panic and hoarding." In any case, he maintained that his critics grossly underrated the improvement actually achieved in America. The fact is that not only are conditions different between the two countries, but so is the practice of reflation. Here, we have eschewed governmental inflation (save to the extent of a temporary suspension of the sinking fund); and easy money through open market purchases has been our nostrum, adopted primarily as a ground-bait for government conversion operations. In the United States the easy money policy pursued under the previous régime, having come to grief in the banking crisis, has been overshadowed by dizzy governmental inflation. The object is the same, and the broad results, so far, are not outwardly much different.

Reorganizing Agriculture

Besides Mr. M'kenna we have several public men who would fit well into Mr. Roosevelt's entourage. Notable among them is Mr. Walter Elliot, the Minister of Agriculture, whom, indeed, the garrulous Mr. Lloyd George, in a recent article, bracketed with Messrs. Hitler, Mussolini and Roosevelt as one of the world's dictators. That is frankly nonsense, but in an unadventurous Government Mr. Elliot certainly cuts a dashing figure, and has found it necessary for his purposes to arrogate to himself wide executive powers within limits determined by a Parliament more jealous than zealous.

His prescription for agriculture is restriction of supply, but his opponents doubt whether his crusade against world overproduction is not principally inspired by the narrower motive of protecting the British farmer. He likes to depict the limitation of imports as part of a world-wide regulation of the marketing of primary products, but British agriculture comes first among the beneficiaries, and in more than one instance the restriction has been carried through in face of the stoutest opposition from the chief world suppliers.

While many of Mr. Elliot's ideas are akin to those of Mr. Wallace, his problem is in many respects different. Since we are great buyers of agricultural products, not sellers, simple protectionism is an available instrument. On the other hand, while the American farmer is one of the most powerful political forces in the land, in England "dearer food" is always a rallying cry for our dominant urban population, and political soothsayers are already predicting that it will be the death knell of the present Government.

Voluntary Coercion

Nevertheless Mr. Elliot indefatigably runs his race, confident that if he falls by the way someone is bound to take up the torch. The list of his endeavors is impressive. They include a compulsory limitation of the supply of hops; a scheme for hogs, more particularly for the bacon end of the market, under which all bacon-curing contracts have to be countersigned by a statutory body, which fixes the price, while imports of bacon have been cut under quotas by over one-third; the limitation of imports of cattle, and of chilled and frozen beef and mutton from foreign sources; a guaranteed price for wheat (reducible proportionately to any excess over a standard crop), paid for by a processing tax; a vast milk-marketing organization, compelling farmers to sell every drop of milk not consumed on the farms to an official board, which resells to distributors, under a condition of minimum retail prices, and pools the proceeds. The milk scheme is at present handicapped by the extremely low prices obtained for milk for manufacture; hence a powerful agitation is afoot for a limitation of imports of butter and cheese, which are at present phenomenally cheap. Although these schemes involve a meticulous regimentation of farmers and distributors, each of them (except the wheat subsidy) has been adopted by a positive vote by the interests concerned.

Italian Loan Subscriptions Break Records

About 825,000 Small Investors Buy Bulk of Four Billion Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The offer by the Italian Government of 4,000,000,000 lire of 4 per cent nine-year treasury bonds with biyearly premiums, issued largely for the purpose of renewing 2,915,000,000 lire old 5 per cent bonds, due for repayment in May and November, 1934, has been a brilliant success. The subscription lists were opened on Jan. 10 and closed after three days, a week in advance of the prospectus date, which was fixed for Jan. 20. Altogether 9,285,193,500 lire were subscribed, of which 2,388,133,000 represent conversion of old stock and 6,897,060,500 lire were cash subscriptions. While applications for conversion purpose have been accepted in full, the Government has decided to accept cash applications only up to a total of 4,000,000,000 lire.

The response to this new loan has been widespread and general. The enormous number of small subscriptions (824,700) not exceeding 10,000 lire show that the habit of thrift in the working classes has made further considerable progress. The Government will accept all the small subscriptions, totaling 2,749,496,000 lire, in full, while larger amounts subscribed will be accepted only in part. It is presumed that ahe Government will use the fresh cash available for part amortization of the budget deficit.

By subscribing more than 9,000,000,000 lire to the new loan, the Italian investing public has beaten all previous records, since the last issue of nine-year Treasury bonds made in April, 1932, reached the total 7,000,000,000 lire. It should further be pointed out that this last loan follows a series of other issues made in the course of last year by the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction and by the Credit Consortium for Public Works, for a total of 2,900,000,000 lire. The total subscribed in the lost loan amounts practically to onetenth of the whole Italian Internal Public Debt proper, whether funded (71,291,000,000 lire), redeemable (16,956,000,000) or floatng (9,782,000,000 lire).

January Building Permits 13.7 P. C. Above a Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The estimated value of building permits in 215 cities regularly reporting to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the month of January aggregated $20,179,438, and compares with $17,744,805 for January, 1933, an increase of 13.7 per cent.

The January total, however, compares with $24,915,270 for December, last. This represents a drop of 19 per cent, when normally a seasonal decline of about 12 per cent occurs between December and January.

New York City building, including all boroughs, totaled $4,488,544 in January, compared with $2,649,789 for the like month last year, an increase of 69.4 per cent. Last month's total at the metropolis, however, compares with $8,944,775 for December, a decrease of 49.8 per cent.

The total value of permits in the 214 cities outside of New York City amounted to $15,690,894, compared with $15,095,016 in January a year ago, a gain of 3.9 per cent, and with $15,970,495 in December, a loss of 1.8 per cent.

Comparative totals by months for 215 identical cities of the United States follow:

	1934	1933	1932
Jan.	$20,179,438	$17,744,805	$42,429,665
Feb.		17,161,943	40,858,938
March		17,798,441	37,676,746
April		22,091,417	47,741,687
May		31,525,523	34,566,714
June		34,098,384	32,173,221
July		29,484,891	27,150,469
Aug.		32,391,868	27,565,795
Sept.		32,243,704	30,437,268
Oct.		26,198,342	26,107,428
Nov.		28,021,688	29,301,309
Dec.		24,915,270	23,279,690
Total		$313,676,276	$399,288,930

Chrysler Corp. Now On Dividend Basis

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Net profit of the Chrysler Corporation for the year 1933 amounted to $12,129,119, equivalent to $2.78 a common share, it is announced by Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the board. This compares with a net loss of $11,254,232 in 1932.

Directors resumed regular dividend payments, and placed the stock on a $1 annual basis by voting a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 1. On Dec. 30, 1933,, a dividend of 50 cents was paid, and in September, 1933, a special distribution of 50 cents was made.

Sales to dealers in 1933 amounted to 451,734 units, with an aggregate value of $238,675,951, as compared with 222,512 units valued at $136,546,522 in 1932. The 1933 figure eclipsed the peak reached in 1929, when sales amounted to 450,543 units.

Mexican Exports For 1933 Increase 20 P. C.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10 (By U. P.)—Mexican exports for 1933 showed an increase of 20 per cent over 1932, according to statistics of the Department of Commerce.

Exports for 1933 were 364,967,000 pesos (currently $102,000,000) compared with 304,697,000 the year before.

In the same period, imports increased 33 per cent.

Commodity Prices Rise 1.0 Per Cent In Week of Feb. 6

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Wholesale commodity prices reflected a rise of 1.0 per cent for the week ended Feb. 6, according to the weekly index compiled by the Annalist.

Higher prices were primarily recorded in cotton, hogs, sugar, butter and gasoline. The index stood at 105.8 on Feb. 6, compared with 104.8 the Tuesday previous, and is now the highest since Oct. 3.

The rise was largely independent of the monetary situation, reflecting rather the independent gains of the separate commodities.

Annalist Weekly Index

(Unadjusted for seasonal variation)
(1913=100)

	Feb. 6 1934	Jan. 30 1934	Feb. 7 1933
Farm products	91.4	90.3	63.1
Food products	105.7	104.0	85.8
Textile products	*120.3	†120.0	65.0
Fuels	141.2	140.8	105.8
Metals	105.0	105.2	93.8
Building materials	113.1	112.8	106.6
Chemicals	99.0	99.0	95.2
Miscellaneous	87.1	86.7	69.7
All commodities	105.8	104.8	81.1
‡All commodities on gold basis	65.7	65.3	..

*Preliminary. †Revised. ‡Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium.

Foreign commodity prices tended to weaken in the third week of January, the German index dropping to 96.1 from 96.3, while the Italian was unchanged at 42.5, after having declined 0.1 point the week previous; the French index was not available.

The British index, it is true, continued the advance that has been under way since November; its rise, however, reflects rather the depreciation of sterling, and on a gold basis would allow an appreciable drop in the past month.

Orders by Carriers To Provide Impetus For Steel Industry

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10 (AP)—The rapidly convalescing industry of steel, already strongly stimulated by automotive orders, today gleefully anticipated another powerful impetus awaited from the railroads.

Railroad cars, locomotives and equipment already ordered or about to be ordered are estimated roughly at $50,000,000. Confirmation of orders for most of this total apparently only awaits the arrangement of financing through the public works administration.

Largest of the contracts, reliable sources here say, will come from the Van Sweringen railroad group, particularly the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Erie and the Nickel Plate, a total estimated at $25,000,000.

An application for $18,290,000 4 per cent equipment financing already has been made by the Van Sweringen group to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Pennsylvania Railroad previously announced it will build 7000 freight cars and buy 101 electric locomotives through the PWA. Other roads actively interested in buying new equipment include the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, which it was learned is inquiring for 30 locomotives, and the Lehigh Valley in the market for five.

The purchase of 40,000 tons of heavy rails at an estimated cost of $1,750,000 was announced today by the Southern Pacific Company. It was the largest order the road has placed since 1931.

American Dollar Closes at $5.03 To English Pound

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The United States dollar closed 1 cent to the pound lower at $5.03 on the foreign exchange market today after a morning of light trading.

The overnight quotation was $5.02.

The French franc opened at 77.81 to the pound and recovered to close at 77.65 as compared with yesterday's closing quotation of 77.78.

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP)—The United States dollar dropped 5 centimes to close at 15.45 francs (6.47 cents to the franc) on the foreign exchange market today under the influence of continued heavy gold shipments to the United States.

The dollar closed yesterday at 15.50 francs (6.45 cents to the franc) after a fall of 7 centimes.

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.555 marks (39.13 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with 2.55 marks (39.21 cents to the mark), yesterday.

Value of Listed Bonds Exceeds $36,000,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—As of Feb. 1, 1934, there were 1567 bond issues aggregating $41,761,401,733 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $36,263,747,352, according to a report from the exchange.

In the following table listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups, with the aggregate market value and average price for each.

	Market Value	Average Price
U. S. Government	$16,547,721,688	$101.02
Foreign Government	4,712,517,112	82.07
R. R Industry (U. S.)	7,844,149,792	73.47
Utilities (U. S.)	3,327,193,681	89.03
Industrial (U. S.)	2,277,036,675	75.97
Foreign companies	1,553,058,424	89.81
All bonds	$36,263,747,352	$86.84

Irregular Price Changes Reported In Chicago Grain

Activity Restricted by Impending Legislation Affecting Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Uncertainty in regard to what the grain trade code provisions will be, and also in reference to the impending legislation affecting commodity exchanges, tended to restrict activity in the grain markets this week. The result was a series of confused price movements within a moderate range, with little net change for the week.

The wheat market also was affected by the retrograde movement in stocks which came late in the week. However, on declines under 90 cents for the May delivery there was sufficient support each time to steady the market and cause fair rallies.

Rye Imports

Wheat traders as well as handlers of rye are perturbed by the attitude taken by Washington in regard to rye imports. So far this season about 8,000,000 bushels of foreign-grown rye have been imported, and officials at Washington sanction this importation because of the shortage of rye this year in this country. However, new crop futures are being affected, as well as the 1933 crop, and the fear also is felt that the officials might take the same attitude in regard to wheat imports, which would be possible with any material advance in our prices.

This fear has militated against the bulls who do not know whether to bank heavily on a strong domestic situation if the door is to be opened to foreign competition, which comes close to the category of being a dumping process.

Weather conditions continued unfavorable, precipitation in the drought areas being negligible, while subzero temperatures east of the Mississippi caused apprehension in regard to the soft winter wheat. Southwest reports generally confirm a low condition of hard winter wheat.

London reports to the effect that the world wheat conference had agreed on a plan for minimum prices incited much interest, but the details of the plan were not announced. The plan has been sent to the countries participating in the conference for ratification, the result to be reported to the conference at its March 5 meeting at Rome.

Slow Cash Trade

Cash trade in wheat has been rather slow as receipts have increased since the advance in prices, primary arrivals being larger than a year ago. Mills are making larger sales of flour than a year ago, and the cash side of the wheat situation is regarded as strong. Big receipts are not expected to continue for long. Domestic cash markets continue relatively steady.

Foreign developments showed little change, and the import demand for wheat and flour is still decidedly sluggish. European crop conditions generally are favorable, although not as bright as a year ago.

The situation in coarse grains at the mid-winter mark are far from as bullish as it was expected they would be in view of the small crops raised and the prospects for a potential scarcity. Corn receipts are much larger than a year ago in spite of the sealing up of millions of bushels of corn, and visible stocks are still increasing.

In oats there is no appearance of scarcity and in both corn and oats there is an apparently waterlogged long interest of huge proportions, which is becoming restless owing to the slow consumptive demand.

Rye buying has been checked by the Washington attitude on imports, but the market has not been any weaker than other grains, and there has been fair buying on the setbacks.

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Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Mar. 10

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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 15

Progress in Education

Modern Temperance Method

I—Emphasis on Christian Motive

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A MUCH-NEEDED modern approach to the problem of temperance education in the public schools, worked out by an educator who has given courses to 8000 prospective teachers in an experiment arranged by the government of Ontario is presented by the conductor of the experiment, Dr. Ernest Thomas, in an article published in Chicago.

To promote total abstinence, teaching must not only be more accurate and more free from propaganda and exaggeration than most of it has been in the past, but must also include emphasis upon the Christian motive for refraining from alcoholic drink, declares this authority, a field secretary for the United Church of Canada, which helped the Government of Ontario in arranging courses for all its normal school students. The article appears in the January issue of the Journal of the International Council of Religious Education.

The first part of Mr. Thomas's article describes his method of clearing away cobwebs of propaganda which he found in the thoughts of many normal school students and of helping them take a sound and realistic view of the problem.

Mr. Thomas's method departs from the traditional approach in recognizing frankly that the chief reason alcoholic beverages continue to be drunk is that they apparently give ease and comfort to the drinker; and then proceeding to study the reasons why it is wise, both from the standpoint of practical human experience and from that of Christian ethics, to resist this appeal exerted by alcohol.

A Procedure Strongly Recommended

His procedure, strongly recommended by every normal school principal who observed the experiment, is described by Mr. Thomas as follows:

"A show of hands is sought: 'How many within the last three months have seen a person who appeared to be under the influence of liquor?' The answers vary from twelve to fifty per cent. This at once reveals the new situation facing us. For vast numbers of children, drink is no longer a conspicuous source of misconduct or misery.

"A set of six statements is submitted as a 'true-false test' to be answered off-hand and immediately. Five of these tests deal with elementary matters of fact, while one affords emotional release—'It is a sin for anyone to touch liquor.' It is found that the response to this moral judgment bears clear relation to understanding of facts. It is quite common for one to make this universal judgment as to wrongness, and, at the same time, to affirm a set of five desirable results from drinking liquor. On the other hand, students almost universally register as false the obvious statement—'A drink of liquor promotes ease and comfort.' What chance is there of influencing the man who dabbles with liquor if we start off by denying this elemental fact which underlies all resort to liquor?

Aim Twofold

"Then follow four lecture periods in which the aim is twofold: (a) to provide the future teacher with such an appreciation of the difficult subject that he will interpret his textbook with discrimination and intelligence; and (b) to share with the students the results of experience in conveying difficult ideas to school pupils. All work in these periods is strictly scientific in accuracy and suggestion, none but indisputable statements are made, and these are given on the authority not of private judgment, but of corporate and considered verdicts of research councils. The alleged psychological data are criticized in the light of sociological data. For instance, if alcohol in small doses interferes with coördinated movement we shall expect that factory accidents will rise and fall with increase or decrease in consumption of liquor.

"After the four lecture periods, another 'true-false test' is submitted for considered replies to 20 propositions. And when these have been handed in each student receives an annotated edition of this set of statements. It would be useless to give the correct marking for each statement; but, instead, a sentence or two is given indicating the essential fact or consideration which should have determined the verdict.

"After the whole course is completed each student is offered a pamphlet, covering most of the material discussed, but in different form.

"This procedure is credited with considerable educational value because it demands that the students actually consider the whole subject at least three times. The preliminary off-hand test opens up the mind with curiosity; the lectures and the second test require a detailed survey of the various aspects of the subject; and the final review and the pamphlet afford each student a chance for self-criticism in the light of more fully digested information.

"The facts brought to light indicate that some misconceptions are almost universally cherished, and generally fostered. It is surely of great interest that over 90 per cent of students record the belief that moderate drinking is more injurious than occasional drunkenness. Obviously this arises from a vague knowledge that chronic alcoholism yields results which, in permanence and severity, outclass the transient effects of drunkenness, even though the alcoholic person is never actually drunken. The fallacy lies in the overlooked item that chronic alcoholism cannot be brought about by anything which is fairly called moderate drinking, but only when continuity of influence is associated with high concentration of alcohol in the blood. In other words, drinking must be frequent and in strong doses, though not strong enough on any occasion to produce what is recognized as drunkenness."

[The second half of this article will appear in an early issue of the Education page.]

Courtesy of the University of Madrid to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Corner of the New Campus and Buildings of the University of Madrid, Spain

When Completed This Will Be One of the Largest Campuses in Europe. A Number of Faculties (As Colleges Are Often Called in Europe) and Dormitories Have Been Recently Added. This University Has Since 1590 Gradually Developed Through the Joining of One College After Another, Until Now When It Is the Headquarters of Education in Central Spain.

Shall Men or Materials Rule?

Student Personal Achievement vs. Credit-Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Redlands, Calif.

A BROADER scope for American colleges and universities, in which the ideal of personal achievement shall supplant the present pointless and mechanical process of building up credit-hours to win a degree, is a vital need if education is to equip men and women to rule over the material side of life, Dr Clarence Howe Thurber declared in his inaugural address when he was inducted here recently as the president of Redlands University.

Speaking sharply against traditional methods almost universally followed in this country's institutions of higher learning, the former Colgate University faculty dean recommended the establishment of a highly developed personnel system which would encourage the student to apply himself to the things he likes, and into which he later may delve with investigatory thoroughness toward the goal of real self-education

Specifically, Dr. Thurber would discard the system of "so-many-units-per-course," and "so-many-class-hours-per-week," which he deems one of the major faults of secondary institutions. This system, he declared, has degenerated into "a stilted and pointless quest on the part of the student for a mass of disconnected and unnecessary facts to permit the formality of procuring an B. degree."

The Personnel System

What the new Redlands president would like to see is, first, a definite division in the customary four-year college course. During the first two years, the student would apply himself to selecting, with conscientious care and with the aid of his professors, lines of study in which he is most deeply interested and toward which he may show some natural aptitude. It is here that Dr. Thurber's personnel system plays its part. This would be an arrangement under which the student never would want for expert attention and advice from the heads of his university, and with whom he would be kept in close touch at all times.

Upon the completion of this two-year period of experimental questing, the student would be liberated of practically all schoolroom restrictions, thus entering the second phase of the plan. He should now be impressed with the fact that he has reached his educational majority, so to speak, and is ready to probe to the bottom of those questions which have engaged him. "In short," said Dr. Thurber, "he must see his study as a great adventure, and his teacher as his companion, not as a mere barker in a sight-seeing tour."

Climaxing this work would be a comprehensive examination, leading to a degree. Dr. Thurber's conception of such an examination is a challenge to the student's endeavor, rather than an inquisition fraught with the terror ascribed to the "final exam" as it is known today. Masters' degrees would be approached in the same manner.

"The question of the nation's future," he said, "hinges upon the question: Shall men or materials rule? Men can rule by means of mental and spiritual qualities, and universities can help attain the goal by turning out a finer, better trained product.

"The nation more than ever needs trained minds as the products of its universities. We are near educational bankruptcy when we cling to the idea of a formal 120 points for graduation. We must encourage a flexibility that will bring out in each student his utmost capacity."

Dr. Thurber's Record

Dr. Thurber, succeeding the late Dr. Victor Leroy Duke, becomes the third president of the young University of Redlands. Formerly dean of the faculty at Colgate University, Dr. Thurber was chosen from more than 60 candidates, and came to Redlands this fall as acting head of the university. He has an imposing record as a teacher and administrator in Purdue, Syracuse and Colgate universities, he has written extensively on university administration and the cost of higher education. In 1912 he received his bachelor of art degree from Colgate, and in 1921 and 1922 the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy were conferred upon him by Columbia University.

Representatives of more than 130 colleges and universities throughout the United States were included in the imposing procession of scholars whose scarlet, gold, purple and white hoods and tassels shone in the California winter sun as they tramped the 300 yards of lush campus greensward to the university chapel. Among these were the delegates of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Vassar, Boston, Smith, Wellesley, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and many others.

Self-Sufficiency vs. World Planning

The World Adrift Series—10

By Raymond Leslie Buell

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation.

AS A result of the failure of the London conference to achieve greater success, critics in every country denounced "internationalism" and asserted that salvation lay in self-sufficiency. Traditional nationalists had always regarded such a policy as essential; they did not propose to allow the economic life of their nation to become vitally dependent on foreign trade because such dependence might be fatal in time of war. Within the territorial limits of the nation, traditional nationalists were content to allow the capitalist system to remain intact; and if this system needed new markets, they were glad to build up an army and navy and take such markets by force.

During the depression, however, the doctrine of self-sufficiency came to be supported by a number of sincere and liberal students of social problems who believed that a policy of isolation was an essential prerequisite for any kind of domestic planning. They argued that if a government clung to the gold standard and made the resurrection of international trade its primary object, it would be at the mercy of the world price level and would not have the freedom necessary to conduct internal social experiments.

It was the purpose of the National Recovery Act to protect legitimate business from unfair competition at home. Was it not doubly necessary to protect such business from unfair competition abroad? The United States, it was contended, could not allow foreign countries which had failed to adopt our social standards to dump their huge surpluses on the American market and thus disorganize the system built up by the National Recovery program. What was necessary, according to these critics, was not lower tariffs but new embargoes. The United States should cut itself off from the outside world; if all nations adopted a policy of self-containment, the world's economic problems would automatically be solved.

Internal Economic System First

There was something to be said for the statement that if it were necessary to choose between the two alternatives, it was more important to remedy the internal defects of economic systems than to concentrate on reviving foreign markets. Healthy international coöperation depended on healthy foundations within each state. The traditional doctrine of free trade had ignored the social problem. Free trade may have made England wealthy, but it had done nothing to abolish the slums with which England was populated, and had contributed to the exploitation of other parts of the world.

The alternative to free trade, however, was not self-sufficiency. The most casual examination indicated that this latter doctrine in itself offered no solution for the problems of any country. Even if England and Japan adopted Communism, the populations of both countries would still depend on the exchange of their manufactures for raw materials produced abroad. The two nations most capable of self-containment were Soviet Russia and the United States, but Communist leaders early realized that foreign trade was essential to the success of the Five Year Plan, and it soon became evident that international markets were important to recovery in the United States. The Farm Relief Act, for example, provided for a reduction in wheat acreage to raise prices in return for a subsidy to the wheat farmer. But unless such reduction were undertaken by all wheat-producing countries, the result would be that the American farmer would permanently lose his export market. The solution for this difficulty was found in the wheat agreement signed by twenty-one nations in August, 1933. In this agreement the producing countries undertook simultaneously to restrict their production, while the importing countries agreed to reduce their tariffs when the world price of wheat reached a certain level. Forces were thus set in motion which should eventually equalize the domestic and world prices of wheat in leading countries, and make possible general tariff reductions. By means of this kind of international planning, the United States secured an increase in the world price level while retaining part of its export trade.

Industries might agree to resume production in accordance with the tenets of the recovery program, but if they could not find markets to absorb their products they would have to close down. Although less than 10 per cent of the total production in the United States found its way into foreign markets, some of the most important branches—such as cotton and machinery—vitally depended on foreign outlets. Few industries, moreover, could dispense with raw materials and other articles imported from abroad.

What Are the Limits of Self-Sufficiency?

Admitting that complete self-sufficiency was impossible, some nationalists limited their demands to declaring that the United States should import only what it was impossible to produce at home. What exactly did this mean? The beet-sugar producers of the Middle West might conceivably produce all the sugar consumed in the United States (in 1932 they produced 28 per cent), but if this meant an enormous increase in the child labor employed by this industry and resulted in increasing the price of sugar from 3 to 30 cents a pound, self-sufficiency was obviously anti-social and would result in a definite lowering of the standard of living. Self-sufficiency in sugar would mean also the economic collapse of Puerto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, probably reducing 18,000,000 people to the starvation level. The only sound basis for a foreign trade policy was for the United States to export and import goods whenever such exchange meant an increase in the standard of living and welfare of the American people. Such a policy, moreover, coincided with the interests of other countries.

From the political point of view, the self-sufficiency dogma threatened to extend the anti-foreign sentiment which had accompanied the rise of Communism, Fascism and Hitlerism. Dictatorships might be strong enough to prevent these emotions from leading to war; but democracies, being at the mercy of public opinion, could arouse such emotions only at grave peril. Had self-sufficiency been taken literally, it would have probebly meant the end of both democracy and private enterprise. For the only possible means by which nations could readjust their economic life on a self-sufficient basis would be through the drastic reorganization of industry and agriculture by government fiat. Through the expenditure of much less effort, national distributive systems could be changed so as to make it possible to absorb foreign goods and carry on orderly international trade. The latter policy would lead to an increase in the standard of living, whereas the self-sufficiency doctrine, even if carried out by means of state socialism, would inevitably mean a reduction in this standard.

Had the self-sufficiency propaganda been logical, it might not have been so damaging. Based on emotional distrust of foreigners, however, it cared nothing for consistency. Real isolation meant the cancellation of foreign debts, since they could be paid only in "accursed" foreign goods; real isolation meant the construction of a naval and military establishment large enough only to defend the home territory; it meant independence for all nations which desired it. Actually, the leading isolationists in the United States clamored loudly for the repayment of the inter-Allied debt, demanded the construction of a huge navy, and urged the retention of the Philippines. The grave danger was that public opinion, dominated by this type of unreasoning emotionalism, might support a campaign of military expansion when it became evident that real prosperity depended on finding new markets or new sources of supply.

The best safeguard against war and further economic chaos continued to lie in recognition that world trade was a necessity to the political independence of nations and to the standard of living of all peoples and that, as members of a world community, states had obligations which could not be ignored.

The Parent

You Can Always Give Yourself

Washington, D. C.

Dear Friends:

My interest in children is, at 83, as great as ever, and so I like to read the Parents' Column, and am contributing my bit.

We had but a small income, and so my children had to help their parents when old enough.

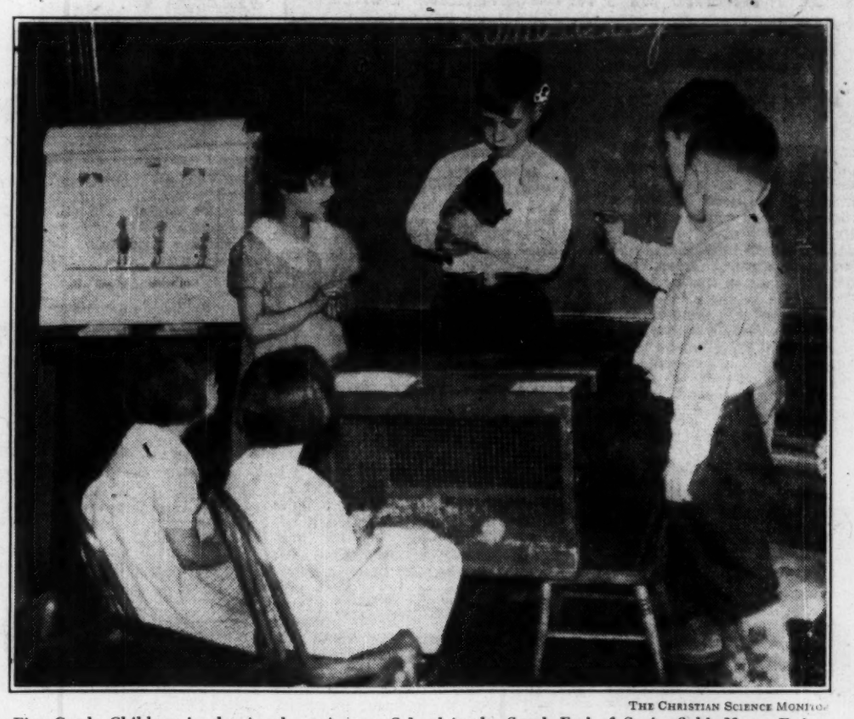
I taught them at home until number four was 6 years old.

I believe the children in such a family are better off helping their mother and learning from her, than many children in wealthy families.

Our income was never more than $800, and there was always rent to pay.

In bringing up six children there was need to use to the best advantage not only money but time and strength also. Initiative was encouraged, and ingenuity exercised.

A program on the kitchen wall did good service. There were seven columns, headed, Monday, Tuesday, etc., and initials in each showed which children should clear the table



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

First-Grade Children in the Acushnet Avenue School in the South End of Springfield, Mass., Enjoy Entertaining a Guinea Pig, Their Guest Under the Nature Study Program of the Springfield Schools.

This Little Pig Went to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

ONE little guinea pig went to market. Another stayed at home. But the third little guinea pig went to school and this is his story.

At first, he huddled in the corner of his warm box, wondering what all the strange little forms and faces were doing in the big room. He shrank back into himself every time curious noses pressed flat against the wire netting.

Then one little girl lifted the top of the box and dropped in a part of an apple from her lunch. As he nibbled it he remarked to himself in guinea pig language that it was nice, and, by a quite natural inference, he noted that she was nice, too. Other gifts came his way, and by the third day in the classroom he was fully at home, as much a part of the school as the children.

Guinea Pig Pride

He grew to take an active interest in the recurring events of the first grade class. When they read, he was not surprised to hear his name mentioned again and again. In fact, he was rather proud. When they drew pictures, he watched the pencil and crayon portraits of himself grow under stubby fingers. And when the completed pictures were pinned up on the wall, he swelled out his chest in guinea pig exultation.

Throughout the school day, a constant succession of child callers visited his comfortable box in the corner. There were a dozen self-appointed watchmen to see that his pan of water was kept filled. And when, in a moment of restlessness, he ran gayly about the box, every eye in the room was instantly upon him in instant solicitude for his well-being.

This little guinea pig is but one of 15 that are taking a tour of the Springfield schools this winter, spending a week or two in each first, second and third-grade classroom. They are the delight of the children and the teachers say they do not upset the orderly routine of the classes.

The children are at liberty to visit their guest, in small groups, whenever opportunity affords. They are encouraged to watch his every move, to note his habits, his likes and dislikes in the way of food, and his response to their quiet attempts to communicate friendliness.

And the results, both inside and outside the classroom, have exceeded expectations. Both boys and girls are eager to volunteer to care for their little guest. He fills a place in their lives that is too often vacant, for it is the exception rather than the rule for children in the crowded sections of the city to have pets in their homes. The reaction outside is noticeable.

Good Influence

"It is difficult," as one teacher expressed it, "for a child to live during the school day with a little guinea pig that is the prized guest of the class, and then to go home and tie a can to a dog's tail and find a thrill in the animal's discomfort.

The use of the guinea pigs in the classroom is now as much a part of the elementary training as the traditional reading, writing and arithmetic. They are provided, free of charge, by the municipal park department and their transportation between rooms and between school buildings is arranged by the teachers.

Complete instructions for their care and feeding are distributed from the office of a nature study supervisor and the boxes in which they live in the classrooms were built by manual training students.

Taken by and large, they probably give a larger intangible return on the time and investment required than any other single item in the school budget.

Youth Looks and Comments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO HAVE enough money thrust into your pocket to carry you around the world, on a route of your own choosing and at your own pace, would probably make any of us feel that the heavens had opened. This happened to a young Englishman, Basil A. Fletcher, just as he graduated from college. There was reason, however — the Albert Kahn Traveling Fellowship, given each year to a British graduate. And when Mr. Fletcher got home he wrote his experiences as a book, "Youth Looks at the World."

How one looks at the world is shown by the sort of things one searches out. Mr. Fletcher went vagabonding with a purpose. He was acquainted with the latest political news of the 22 countries he was to visit. He was familiar with all their front-stage daily performances. What he found when he came to hobnob with the common folks—the long procession of men and women who turned aside from their ordinary business to help him in his inquiries—is a tale that even those who seldom turn to a travel book for pure delight will find refreshing.

A hint of what he found is in his own words: "I could hardly have believed that so much idealism and courtesy was left in this busy, harassed world." And this assures us that Mr. Fletcher came rightly by his traveling fellowship, the aim of which is to increase the number of men who look out upon other peoples with increasing saneness, kindness and appreciation.

Young Fletcher took few of the usual routes. He wandered casually but deliberately into all sorts of domestic doings — studied family groups as he bounced with them across a desert in a bus; lived with natives long enough to see them in repose; substituted for a teacher so that he could get close to the minds of the students; tasted of the distress of the persecuted that he might have compassion. He went less as a stranger, more as a brother, that he might get close to the heart of each country. When he returned he prepared this book, a well-chosen pebble to be thrown into the waters of world thought, that there might be a widening circle of good will—that he might, as it were, help popularize good will.

Gratifyingly free from any standardized or academic outlook, this book may be readily offered for a pleasant and profitable reading to either the young or mature student of world affairs. In fact, it is written in the easy style of a man who relished every moment of his trip and who wishes that he could have had us all along. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.75.

A. W. B.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

better conditions for the whole country.

Unless things change radically before next November it's going to be mighty hard for any Republican to get by on a program which will involve opposition to anything Mr. Roosevelt may ask of Congress.

* * *

Youth Will Be Served

So patriotism plus political intelligence will be necessary on the part of any Republican candidate for either house in the Congress this year. Just to be "agin' the Government" won't go.

* * *

The young voters are all fed up on this stuffed-shirt, long-tailed-coat brand of statesman. Until the Republican men and women who think they're leaders here in Massachusetts get that into their craniums chances for scoring at the polls next November will be mighty small.

* * *

That's why this is "The Winter of Republican Discontent."

* * *

Of course Mr. Nichols remembers that Robert F. Washburn, whose love for the pen all but eclipses his regard for politics, has Pickwickingly said that rather than leave the Senatorial field clear to Mr. Walsh he'd run himself.

But Robert will not be asked to make this sacrifice.

* * *

At the Lincoln Day Dinner of the Middlesex Club in the Statler Monday night a final blast will be given to Major Judson Hannigan's Surrender-to-Walsh wail and the forecasters intimate that the Major will be there to hear it.

R. J.

Electric Rate Cuts Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The state railroad commission in its annual report to the General Assembly said its electrical utilities division had secured electric rate reductions amounting to $732,856 during 1933.

Local Classified

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FLORIDA

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FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

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TAMPA, FLORIDA

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20% to 35%
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NRA
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CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
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(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence; English house, excellent cooking, good service, moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

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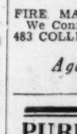

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We mail orders. *Lead on MacDuff!*

Daily Features

All Nature

Dolphin

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are dolphins that are true fish, but the dolphins now under discussion belong to the mammal class. They are descendants of animals that once dwelt on land, probably had four legs, and had a distinct neck between head and body.

The hind legs have become modified to form the whalelike "flukes," while the forelegs have been shortened and the bones fused to form paddles that resemble the fins of fish. The head and mouth have become flattened.

All ocean travelers have seen dolphins at play. They travel in schools and seem to have nothing to do but chase one another about, now and then breaking the water to lift themselves completely into the air in gentle curves.

Dolphins and porpoises are the same to most sailors; but actually, they are quite different. Porpoises are the grunting, lazy blowers met at harbor entrances. They are more common.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

245

Yesterday I had occasion to witness what to me had all the earmarks of land lying ahead of us and looming up at some considerable distance over to the north. Having sailed directly toward it all day the consencensus of opinion amongst us all was that it must have been a mirage

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

What They Say

Crime Does Not Pay

"Crime in the United States costs three times more than education, ten times more than maintaining the army and navy, and four times more than the expense of the Federal Government." — *Senator Royal S. Copeland.*

We'd Like One

"I want to stay off any reference to this 60-cent dollar until I have seen one."—*Will Rogers.*

With the Soap of Oblivion

"The mind demands, from time to time, a bath of forgetfulness."—*Andre Maurois.*

Suit Yourself

"It's your work, what you are doing, how it satisfies you, that counts, not what other people think."—*Paul Muni.*

Daily Anecdote

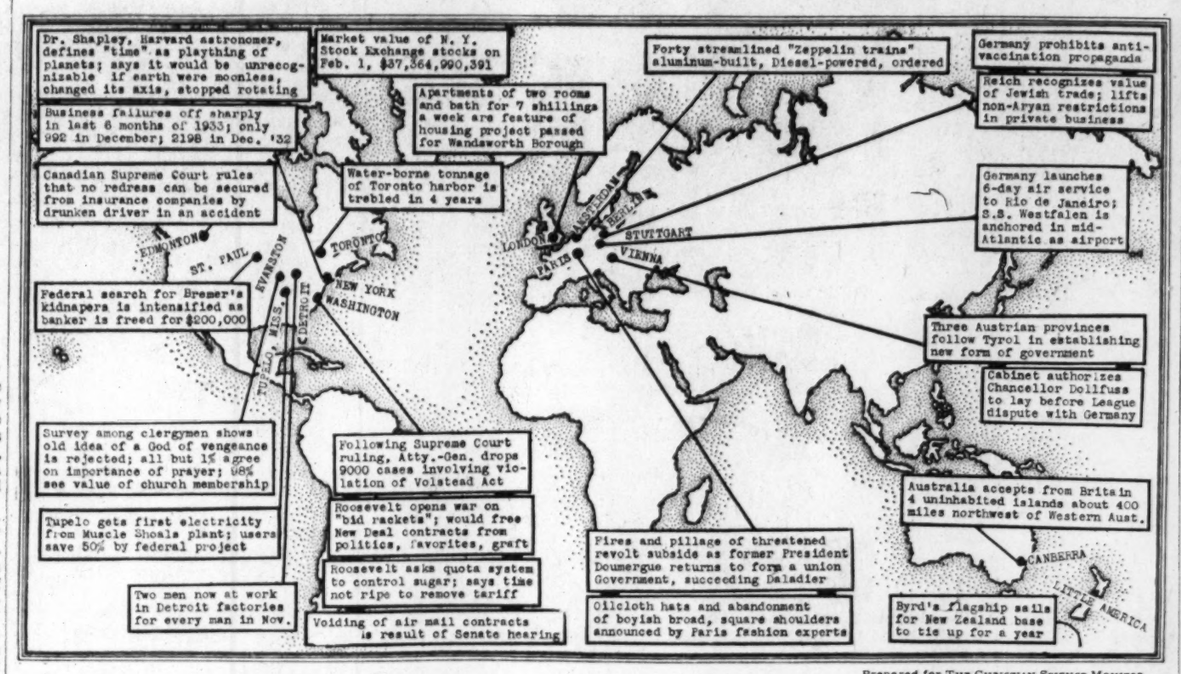
Lincoln the Appraiser

SEVERAL years before Lincoln was elected President, a New York business house asked him for information concerning the financial status of a neighbor. He wrote the following letter in reply:

Yours of the 10th received. First of all, he has a wife and baby; together they ought to be worth $500,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth $1.50 and three chairs worth, say, $1. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat-hole, which will bear looking into.

Respectfully,
A. Lincoln.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dr. Shapley, Harvard astronomer, defines "time" as plaything of planets; says it would be unrecognizable if earth were moonless, changed its axis, stopped rotating
Market value of N. Y. Stock Exchange stocks on Feb. 1, $37,864,990,391
Forty streamlined "Zeppelin trains" aluminum-built, Diesel-powered, ordered
Germany prohibits anti-vaccination propaganda
Reich recognizes value of Jewish trade; lifts non-Aryan restrictions in private business
Business failures off sharply in last 6 months of 1933; only 992 in December; 2198 in Dec. '32
Apartments of two rooms and bath for 7 shillings a week are feature of housing project passed for Wandsworth Borough
Canadian Supreme Court rules that no redress can be secured from insurance companies by drunken driver in an accident
Water-borne tonnage of Toronto harbor is trebled in 4 years
Germany launches 6-day air service to Rio de Janeiro; S.S. Westfalen is anchored in mid-Atlantic as airport
EDMONTON
ST. PAUL
EVANSTON
TOLEDO
DETROIT
TORONTO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
VIENNA
STUTTGART
Federal search for Bremer's kidnapers is intensified as banker is freed for $200,000
Three Austrian provinces follow Tyrol in establishing new form of government
Cabinet authorizes Chancellor Dollfuss to lay before League dispute with Germany
Survey among clergymen shows old idea of a God of vengeance is rejected; all but 1% agree on importance of prayer; 68% see value of church membership
Following Supreme Court ruling, Atty.-Gen. drops 9000 cases involving violation of Volstead Act
Australia accepts from Britain 4 uninhabited islands about 400 miles northwest of Western Aust.
CANBERRA
LITTLE AMERICA
Tupelo gets first electricity from Muscle Shoals plant; users save 50% by federal project
Roosevelt opens war on "bid rackets"; would free New Deal contracts from politics, favorites, graft
Fires and pillage of threatened revolt subside as former President Doumergue returns to form a union Government, succeeding Daladier
Roosevelt asks quota system to control sugar; says time not ripe to remove tariff
Two men now at work in Detroit factories for every man in Nov.
Voiding of air mail contracts is result of Senate hearing
Oilcloth hats and abandonment of boyish broad, square shoulders announced by Paris fashion experts
Byrd's flagship sails for New Zealand base to tie up for a year

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Window Boxes

A BOY in our neighborhood, who handy with tools, came to the door and asked if we could use a window box. I gladly gave him the order, as it was a thing I could easily use. The next day he brought it over and fastened it to the window. The box was painted a deep green, had two spacious shelves, and a place for tall bottles, etc. There was also a slide to close the box. It was well worth the 50 cents I gave him. K. J.

Names on Jackets

IT HAS become quite a fad for the high school boys here to have their first names, or their nicknames, printed or written in large fancy letters on the back of their leather jackets. A boy who is apt at lettering has been kept busy painting in appropriate colors these words for 10 cents a letter.

Mrs. A. McG.

In Lighter Vein

A Fine Idea

"If you wash your face I'll give you a piece of candy" said grandmother. "And if you wash behind the ears I'll give you two pieces."

"Grandma," replied little Johnny, "maybe I'd better have a bath."

Seasoned

"Just why do you want a married man to work for you, rather than a bachelor?" asked the curious chap.

"Well," sighed the boss, "the married men don't get so upset if I yell at them."

Dilemma

"John, I bought some sheets, pillow cases and blankets today."

"What about it, dear?"

"Shall I put them down in my budget book as cover charge or overhead?"

—Gutierrez, Madrid

"I'll shine yer shoes so that you can look down an' see yer face in them, guv'nor."

"There's $10 for you, my lad, if you can do that."

First Question

"What is it now?" asked Mr. Big Business.

"Communication from your college son," answered Miss Stenog. "A short letter."

"How much is he short?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DO WHAT you have in hand, and God will show
What thing is next to do.

—BENEKE

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sanctuary—*Sangk'-tu-a-ry* (first *a* short, *u* as in *unite*, second *a* as in *mandate*). Not *san'-choo-air-y.*

Elihu — The Biblical name is sounded with emphasis preferably on the second syllable, *E-li'-hu* (*e* as in *create*, *i* as in *ice*, *u* as in *use*).

"Bowed" in Psalm 146:8—Here, a participial adjective; sound it to rime with "loud," not "load."

Gadites — *Gad'-ites* (short *a*, long *i*).

Manasseh—*Ma-nas'-eh* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *e* short).

Answeredst — Three syllables, *an'-ser-edst.*

Strengthenedst — Three syllables, *streng'-th'n-edst.*

Element — The second *e* is as in *create*; avoid *el'-la-munt.*

Sensual, sensuous — *Sen'-shoo-al* and *sen'-shoo-us.* While both words relate to the senses, the first is more derogatory than the second.

Hygiene — Preferably three syllables.

Tenacious—The *e* is as in *create*, *te-nay'-shus*, not *ten-ay'-shus.*

Transient — Two syllables, *tran'-shent.*

Palsy—*Paul'-zy.*

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help" (Psalm 121:1)—In the original, this may be read either as a statement or as a question. Hence we find: "Shall I lift up mine eyes to the hills? Whence should my help come?" (Margin of Authorized Version); "I raise my eyes to the hills; whence does my help come?" (Smith); and "I lift up mine eyes to the mountains; ah, where is help to come from?" (Moffatt). The answer to these questions is, of course, found in verse 2: "My help cometh from the Lord."

"How amiable are thy tabernacles" (Psalm 84:1)—In modern English we use "amiable" with reference to conduct or disposition, but in this verse it has its older sense of "lovely"; while "tabernacles" represents a word meaning literally "dwelling places, habitations."

"For the work of a man shall he render unto him" (Job 34:11)—Moffatt renders this verse: "He makes man answer for his deeds and fare exactly as he may deserve."

"Having your conversation honest among the Gentiles" (I Peter 2:12)—The word "conversation" as used here has no direct reference to "speech," but represents the Greek *anastrophen*, "manner of life, behaviour, conduct" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 42); while the word *kalen*, here rendered "honest," is used in a wide variety of senses according to its context, including: "beautiful, handsome, useful, admirable, noble." Weymouth has: "Live honourable lives among the Gentiles"; Goodspeed: "Live upright lives among the heathen"; and Moffatt: "Conduct yourselves properly before pagans."

"In the day of visitation" (I Peter 2:12) — The Greek word *episkope*, here rendered "visitation," corresponds closely to the Hebrew *pekudah*, which usually receives the same translation in the Old Testament. And just as *pekudah* can mean "visitation," either in the sense of "providence, care" (Job 10:12) or in that of "punishment" (Isa. 10:3); so *episkope* has been variously rendered by scholars. Thus Moffatt translates: "when you are put upon your trial"; Weymouth: "on the day of reward and retribution"; Goodspeed: "on the day of judgment"; while many commentators suggest "in the day of divine rewards."

"In the way . . . have they privily laid a snare for me" (Psalm 142:3)—The Hebrew form *tamenu*, which is here translated "they have privily laid," means literally "they have hid" or "concealed." The *pach*, here rendered "snare," was properly a contrivance for trapping birds; but was often used, as here, in a metaphorical sense (Encyclopædia Biblica, Vol. II, p. 1561). Moffatt renders: "They have laid a hidden snare for me on the road I have to go."

"Men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness" (Rom. 1:18) — The literal meaning of the Greek verb *katechein*, here translated "hold," is "to hold back, detain, retain," and so "to restrain or hinder" (Moulton and Milligan: "Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament," p. 337); and since the Greek preposition corresponding to "in" may be translated "by" (Matt. 2:23, etc.) or "with" (Luke 4:32, etc.), we may translate: "Who hold back the Truth by (or with) unrighteousness." Moffatt renders: "those who hinder the Truth by their wickedness"; and Goodspeed: "men who in their wickedness are suppressing the truth"; and Weymouth: "men who through iniquity suppress the truth."

"That which may be known of God is manifest in them" (Rom. 1:19)—The Greek preposition *en*, here rendered "in," has often the force of "to" (cf. Thayer: *op. cit.*). So Moffatt renders: "Whatever is to be known of God is plain to them"; Goodspeed: ". . . is clearly before them"; and Weymouth: ". . . is plain to their inmost consciousness."

"For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world" (Rom. 1:20) — Goodspeed gives the sense of this rather involved passage as follows: "Ever since the creation of the world, his invisible nature—his eternal power and divine character—have been clearly perceptible through what he has made."

"Godhead" (Rom. 1:20) — This is the only place in the New Testament where this particular Greek word, *theiotes*, occurs; but we learn from the papyri that it was used in the sense of "divinity" or "divine nature" (Moulton and Milligan, *op. cit.*, p. 286; Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 285). Hence Moffatt: "Conduct yourselves properly before pagans."

"We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe to the saving of the soul" (Heb. 10:39)—A literal rendering of the Greek would be: "We are not of shrinking back to destruction, but of faith to the preservation of the soul." Hence Goodspeed renders it: "We will not draw back and perish, but we will have faith and save our souls."

"Thy faith hath saved thee" (Luke 18:42)—The Greek verb *sozein*, used here, as in various other New Testament passages often means "heal" or "make whole" or "restore to health" (Thayer, *op. cit.*, p. 610), though it means literally "save." Thus the American Revised Version has: "Thy faith hath made thee whole"; Weymouth and Goodspeed: "Your faith has cured you"; and Moffatt: ". . . has made you well."

"Good Master, what good thing shall I do . . . ? And he said unto him, Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God" (Matt. 19:16, 17)—The word rendered "Master" is literally "teacher"; while it may be noted that the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Bezan Codices, and other important early texts omit the word "good" before "Master" and substitute for "Why callest thou me good?" etc., words which may be literally rendered: "Why do you ask me concerning the good? There is one that is good."

Following the evidence of these manuscripts, Goodspeed renders: "Master, what good deed must I do . . . ? But he said to him, Why do you ask me about what is good; There is only one who is good"; so, also, Weymouth: "Teacher . . . what that is good shall I do . . . ? Why do you ask me, he replied, about what is good? One there is who is the Good One." Closely similar renderings are given by the Revised Version and Moffatt.

Scholars contend that at a comparatively late period in the history of the text, what is now supposed to be the original reading as given by the Sinaitic and other manuscripts was changed to that familiar to us from the Authorized Version, in an effort to harmonize Matthew's account of the incident with the parallel passages in Mark 10:17 and Luke 18:18 (cf. Slater: "Commentary on Matthew," p. 251).

"My soul had almost dwelt in silence" (Psalm 94:17) — The idiomatic Hebrew phrase *ki-mea't* can mean either "almost" or "easily, lightly, quickly" (Brown, Driver, Briggs' Hebrew Lexicon, p. 590). The Revised Version reads: "had soon dwelt in silence."

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The growing clamor for the purifying of the press and the recurring agitation for an endowed newspaper, point to the day when unwholesome news will be edited in the interest of public morality," declares E. A. Ross, in "Social Control," 1901.

"No other profession has a more vital relation to the welfare of society and to the success of democratic government than has journalism," says Dr. John Henry MacCracken, director, American Council on Education, in "American Universities and Colleges," 1932.

Only independent thinkers, fearless searchers after truth, and indefatigable workers whose hearts are in the craft of writing, can hope for genuine success in journalism.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'A Little Child Shall Lead Them'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Memphis, Tenn.

A WOMAN who had lived in a large city was forced to move into a small town where there were no churches of her denomination. At first, disappointment presented itself to her, for she felt that she was being deprived of so much good.

One rainy day her small son asked her to make him a newspaper bag so that he could try out his new raincoat and boots, "playing like a newsboy." The mother made the bag and put some old newspapers into it; and the lad started out on his rounds.

About two weeks later, two women called on the mother to return the literature that had been sent, and to ask for more. The mother assured them that she had not sent them any literature. One of the women said, "Yes, don't you remember that rainy afternoon?"

The mother called the little boy and asked him if he had taken the literature to the ladies. He said, "Yes, mother, my paper route was so long that I did not have enough papers to go around, so I came home and took some of your Sentinels."

Today the little town has a wide-awake religious group, because a little boy wanted to give.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Holy Land

IT MAY come as a surprise to many to learn that this title for the territory of Palestine, the land of hallowed memories of the Messiah's life and work, was first used by the author of Zechariah (2:12) some 500 years before the birth of Jesus.

"The Lord," the prophet says, "shall inherit Judah his portion in the holy land and shall choose Jerusalem." This appears to be the only verse in the Bible in which that particular phrase occurs.

Junior Cross-Word No. 101

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—To perform by turns, or in succession.
7—Empty.
8—Assist.
9—Manuscript (abbr.)
10—Goddess of peace.
12—One of a tribe of Algonquin Indians.
13—Small pie.
14—Member of warlike Muhammadan tribe of southern Philippines.
15—To free.
16—Loaded.
17—Article.
18—Wooden pieces used in bowling.
19—Flowerless plant.
20—Beseeched.

Down

1—To decide.
2—Incident.
3—Assumed part.
4—Bite.
5—In the year of our Lord (abbr.).
6—Established.
8—Flock.
9—Female horse.
11—Water from the clouds.
12—Covers with sod.
14—Food miraculously supplied to Israelities in wilderness.
16—Italian silver coins.
18—By
19—Measure of length (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Now that the Congressional Record has been placed on a $1.50-per-month basis, we expect almost any of these fine mornings to be solicited for a subscription by some enterprising young chap with a story that he is working his way through the electoral college.

Arkansas Gazette: One of the best proofs that Mr. Roosevelt has no ambitions toward dictatorship is that he doesn't insist on everybody wearing the color of shirt he affects.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Welcoming Committee*

By CARMACK

One little job I like is greeting our neighbors when they get off the street car in the afternoon—
If they encourage me the least bit I escort them to their homes—
This afternoon I had three good customers—two men—
And a lady—I liked the lady best because she let me carry her newspaper—
A few more customers like her and I'd have a real job—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Question of the St. Lawrence

WILL, or should, the St. Lawrence seaway treaty be ratified by the United States Senate? This is a question that—for various reasons—has men on edge not merely around the Great Lakes but from Manhattan to the Mississippi.

If one tries to read impartially the many arguments, he may come to some such conclusions as these:

That the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway is a development that ought to come some time.

But that there is reasonable doubt whether this is the proper time and the right method.

That half or more of the objections voiced against the project are quite invalid.

But that some others are quite valid.

The case for construction of the seaway—which in the main means simply opening a bottleneck in the upper St. Lawrence channel—has been set forth in government reports, in pamphlets and briefs by civic organizations, and now has appeared in a book, "The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway," by Mr. Tom Ireland, a Cleveland lawyer.

Its outstanding advantages are these: It would bring ocean and coastwise commerce into the landlocked heart of the United States and of Canada. It would, according to the proponents, save millions of dollars on the export and coastwise shipment of grain, meat, automobiles, iron and other products of the interior. It would remedy a serious handicap which the Middle West has suffered in comparison with the two seaboards since the completion of the Panama Canal, and so help to spread population more evenly. It would provide large hydroelectric power supplies.

* * *

A few criticisms which arise from sectional interests can be summarily dismissed. One is the protest at limiting the diversion of lake water into the Chicago River and the Illinois Waterway. Another is the wail of New York and other middle Atlantic ports and the routing of traffic away from their already often congested wharves. A third is the counter-proposal of an all-American canal.

Various assertions that the United States is making disproportionate sacrifices to those of Canada seem ungrateful. The furore about giving international jurisdiction over Lake Michigan overlooks the fact that Canada does this with regard to the lower St. Lawrence. The division of costs is approximately equal when Canada is credited with the Welland Canal. And the number of people living in the area to be benefited south of the lakes is four times the total population of the Dominion.

When one considers the effect on the railroads, however, he comes to a deterrent that has more substance. Every estimate of seaway traffic counts millions of tons that would have to be taken from the rails. It would most likely make considerable local traffic for the rails, but it might take from eastern trunk lines enough to cripple them without justifying itself.

The public interest in these carriers as servants and employers is exemplified by RFC loans of $88,000,000 to lines that would probably suffer from the water competition, while western lines which might profit from the seaway have $47,000,000 of such loans. Who knows how much of this and of the much larger private investment in rails might have to be written off in addition to the construction cost of the seaway?

* * *

The estimated actual outlay for the project is large—approximately $400,000,000 on the part of the two countries without counting interest during the seven years of construction—yet that is not prohibitive if the investment will pay for itself in economic benefit. The Great Lakes already carry a huge tonnage of shipping. But whether, under prospective conditions of world trade, enough of this will go out to sea to justify the undertaking is open to question.

In this one must try to look ahead seven years. Will economic nationalism still be rampant then? The seaway, it is said, would save six cents a bushel in exporting wheat. But what good will this do if nations lay tariffs of $1.60 a bushel to keep it out? If the seaway is to justify itself by use, there must be shown a distinctly stronger trend toward internationalism in trade than now appears.

But finally, just how would this saving in shipping costs be made? Would it accrue after paying interest and operating charges on the huge investment? No. It presupposes, as does the treaty, that the costly channels would be entirely free of tolls such as have supported the Panama Canal. Some investigators believe the interest and operating costs would amount to approximately the six cents a bushel counted as saving, in which case it would not be a saving but a subsidy.

If the seaway project has economic justification, its prospective users should be willing, in justice to the taxpayers and to existing forms of transportation, to pay tolls that would in time sustain the costs of the enterprise. Would it, on this basis and in the probable state of international trade seven years hence, carry enough shipping to warrant the investment? That is the vital question.

Wrath for Ransom

TWO hundred thousand dollars and a necktie noose. These are the latest entries in the American kidnaping ledger. The abductors of Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker, took the money as ransom for his release. Verne Sankey, held in South Dakota on federal charges of conspiracy to kidnap Charles Boettcher, Denver broker, took the noose and committed suicide in preference to facing trial.

The ten or twelve members of the gang that must split the $200,000 into much smaller pieces to make it go round may look with less equanimity on Sankey's final collection than on their own. And they have quite overlooked the fact that the United States is daily getting more dangerous for kidnappers and indeed for all violators of law. The Bremer case is not closed with the victim's return. From the point of view of public safety it should be looked upon as just beginning. And one of the discouraging angles to the kidnaping racket—as kidnapers must see it—is the fact that such cases are never closed.

There is no security in the completion of such a crime. Scores of unseen factors may combine to bring about the culprits' undoing. The solution of the Urschel case was one which the cleverest criminal would hardly have expected. The growing list of kidnaping cases so far solved should warn with a siren-like crescendo that crime is a poor business—that, with public sentiment aroused as it is being aroused, kidnaping is surely a losing game.

If criminals need further warning they may note the bits of news from here and there and everywhere that tell of citizens' growing determination—which in some cases amounts almost to a desperate determination—to protect their property and their loved ones and themselves from the ugly parasite of crime. As one instance, citizens in Springfield, Mass., are being encouraged by the police to become efficient in the use of firearms; instruction and target practice are offered. The days of the vigilantes are frequently called to memory by suggestions for a resumption of this type of protection.

Arming the citizen, encouraging extra-legal organization among those who would take the law into their own hands are signs the gangster should heed. Not because this is the right way to deal with kidnapers, nor the way that Americans most probably will take to wipe out their common enemy. Rather these signs should be read as indicating a concentration of intense public resentment and intense public purpose against the criminal—a concentration which will find its most forceful expression not in private armaments but in pressure upon and coöperation with the established forces of the law.

Such a pressure and coöperation—which is not only promised but beginning actually to take place—inevitably will be manifested in many ways; in the closing of loopholes in the law, in the ousting of dishonest politicians, in the cleaning-up of police forces, and in a towering intolerance of practices that at times in the past have tended to vitiate the country's defense against crime and violence.

Two hundred thousand dollars and a necktie noose—the fate of the outlaw draws perilously nearer to the latter. The law-abiding citizen feels this. He has begun to act on it. He knows he must carry through what he has begun. To the would-be gangsters, he would say, take a tip, boys—find an honest "racket."

Reducing the Wages of Money

THE dawn of lower interest rates for everything is on the horizon. This is not so bold an assertion as it sounds. Nor does it mean that it will take only a short time to bridge the gap between inequitable if legal charges for lending money and such charges as an enlightened community will sanction. But the streamers of the new day are nevertheless visible and not the least of the heralds was the announcement on Wednesday of this week that President Roosevelt favors a cut in wages of money.

His statement to newspaper men that interest rates on many outstanding obligations of industry, municipalities and foreign governments are too high does not come as a surprise, though it is undoubtedly the first such expression by any American President. It may be regarded as a timely hint to organizations of creditors, money-lending institutions and individual holders of high-interest-rate bonds that it were well to look at the equity rather than the legality of the rates. If this is done in the largest creditor nation, some effect will ultimately be felt around the world. If bondholders will not voluntarily help debtors to amortize their obligations and make a virtue out of necessity, then defaults may make a necessity out of virtue.

This expression of the Chief Executive supplements his thesis that one way to relieve glaring economic inequalities between great masses of citizens is to relieve the burden of debts by increasing debtors' incomes through the raising of primary commodity prices, particularly agricultural prices, or through extending the time of payment. It is a further move in the direction of adjusting incomes, softening the exactions of those who have garnered rent on money all too assiduously in the past and easing the position of those who have had to accept onerous terms. That money rates to borrowers in general are too high is proved in the eyes of the White House by the fact that the Government can get long term money for 3¼ per cent, whereas many municipalities are obliged to pay 4 to 6 per cent. There are foreign bonds which carry 8 per cent, an unconscionable charge today unless the issue is nothing but a speculation.

The suggestion that lower interest rates be substituted in refunding the obligations of railroads is a further step in meeting lowered income which cannot be offset by greater efficiency, and would in many instances tend to prevent receiverships. Why, when unpredictable slumps occur, should debtors, whether railroads or individuals, face alone the raw winds of depression, while creditors are sheltered behind a protecting wall of high interest rates? The call for rate reductions is not only the voice of those who ask for equitable adjustment of harsh burdens, but it is the voice of experience and common sense as well. The history of depressions reveals long lists of bankruptcies and defaults where interest rates have been so high as to weaken the will to pay.

At a time when payment of principal is in doubt, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of reducing the rate of interest. It makes the debtor, whether a person or a foreign government, better able to meet his debt and, what is perhaps equally as important, more willing. The creation of good will in the meeting of obligations is an indispensable prerequisite to further harmonious intercourse. We may be a long way from regarding interest on money as unethical, as did Aristotle and Moses, but we can at least subordinate it to human needs.

Tin Can Joins the Elite

THE door of opportunity, that elusive entrance to fame and fortune, has not escaped the keen eye of the tin can. Once a rather nondescript habitant of the back pantry, with a traveling radius that seldom reached beyond the junk heap in the rear of the house, the tin can now bids fair to establish an aristocracy comparable to that of the dining-room silver.

The tin can has a number of schemes through which it proposes to become something more than the mere container for an ever-increasing number of food products. As a first step, dissatisfied with old plated material which illegitimately bore the name of tin, it has donned an aluminum suit. But this is only one move in its advance from the kitchen into the dining room and possibly to the front parlor. It proposes to make itself so useful that it has contracted to appear in various attractive forms in order that tasty jellies may rest in its embrace and draw exclamations of delight when separation displays the beauties of its contour upon the concoction within. As a molder of dining-table delicacies it is bound to attain a level at least as high as the tablecloth and vie with pewter for social supremacy.

Meanwhile the tin can is displaying an insight into things which only the introduction of glass into its architectural design could bring about. It has adopted a practice of doffing its top-piece without the intermediation of one of those ancient "roughnecks"—the can opener. In fact, its new versatility may forecast that antique hunters of the future will regard a good example of Twentieth Century Tin Can as an expensive and desirable ornament for the "Period Parlor."

The Book of the Day

Elizabeth the Queen

By Zoilus

THE problem of the woman ruler has provided us with many generalizations, among them the seductive one that under kings, women rule, and under queens, men. This left-handed compliment to women has been used to explain the political greatness of England under Elizabeth and Victoria; and as all men have a touch of John Knox in them, many must have felt that if the generalization is not true, it ought to be.

Fact, however, persists in flirting but not uniting with paradox. If we had the success of Victoria, there was the failure in Spain, for example, of Isabel II to balance it; and the triumph of Elizabeth must be placed against the respectively pathetic and tragic fates of Mary of England and of Mary, Queen of Scots, with which this triumph was so significantly interwoven. There is nothing for it but to retire upon the respectable truism that exceptional qualities and singleness of purpose alone make greatness in kings or queens.

The reign of Elizabeth provides an immense and fascinating material for the study of a woman called upon to rule, and Prof. J. E. Neale's excellent book, "Queen Elizabeth," has the originality of approaching her amazing life with this in view. He has fully justified his approach. The parallel failures of the two Marys throw the reasons for the success of Elizabeth into ingenious relief and it may be said that Elizabeth's curious struggle with these two women was as decisive in her career as a monarch as the relations with Seymour, Dudley and Essex were in her course as a woman. The men advised but the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn ruled; and it was the greatness of the "best match in Europe" that she was aware of her responsibilities and alive to the opportunities of her situation. Whatever may be said of Elizabeth's deceptions and evasions must be qualified by the admission that she was an artist in good sense.

If Elizabeth ever had Mary's craving for a child—and certainly she was aware of the need of an heir: it had been the problem of two reigns—the craving was not permitted to become a ruinous obsession. If she could feel the violent emotional impulses which exploded in the heart of Mary, Queen of Scots, Elizabeth had the good sense not to marry her Dudley, while Mary went to scandal and disaster with Dudley's slogan.

When it came to diplomacy, a childhood in which prudence and subtlety had been essential came to her aid. She had also, as Professor Neale says, the fortune to be a woman of the Renaissance and she enjoyed and monopolized the rallies of the diplomatic game and played it with equal ease in French, Latin or Italian. Her management of the marriage problem was artificial comedy at its highest, for she left Englishmen misled by assumption and the foreigner tantalized by hope.

It would be wrong to give the impression that Professor Neale has confined himself to the artist in Elizabeth. He gives due place to all the strands, historical and psychological, and in considerable detail. He has his finger on every intrigue and cause and follows it to the end. He is shrewd, perceptive, scholarly, and very readable. He has seen the fascinating æsthetic pattern of the reign without having his head turned by it. His temper is even. Intuition and imagination might illumine more profoundly his facts here and there, but at the possible risk—too readily undertaken nowadays—of being as hopelessly wrong as they are hopelessly right. He has avoided this course, has stuck to his queens and has written a satisfying blend of history and portraiture upon which we may speculate further at our leisure. The book has several interesting portraits and is well produced.

Queen Elizabeth, by J. E. Neale. London: Cape. 9s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.75.

Abraham Lincoln in 1934

By EMANUEL HERTZ

ON THE eve of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, it might be well to have a brief survey of how the American people responded to his unselfish efforts and brilliant achievements in saving and perpetuating the Union.

Aside from staging the longest funeral procession on record, extending from Washington to Springfield by way of New York, in the course of which a perfect diapason of eulogy broke loose upon the stunned multitudes in churches and public squares, accounts of which filled every available space in the newspapers of the time, nothing of importance occurred which showed any marked and lasting appreciation of his worth and of his performances. His great sacrifices did not suffice to avert a disgraceful quarrel between his widow and his enemies in Congress about a paltry pension.

No humiliation was spared in the erection of the monument in Springfield, the accomplishment of which was so long drawn out that foreign critics and historians were roused to speculate as to why the greatest figure in the nation's history since Washington was subjected to such unpardonable treatment, not only by the American people as a whole but by his own friends and neighbors in Illinois, the State of his adoption—the State he glorified. Senator Sumner saved the embarrassing situation as to the granting of the pension to Mrs. Lincoln, and in time (June, 1931), the State of Illinois atoned for the other by rededicating a renovated monument.

An even more unmannerly scramble occurred in writing a Lincoln biography, without due preparation and without giving the matter as much study as is given to the writing of the life of an ordinary English M. P., which is generally intrusted by the family to an able historian or biographer. Witness, the Life of Gladstone, by Morley, or that of Disraeli, by Moneypenny and Buckle.

* * *

The first "Life" of any importance broke upon the American people under the title, "Abraham Lincoln, the Story of a Great Life," by Herndon and Weik, which, with all its faults and omissions is still the only authentic and reliable record of his career up to February, 1861, the date of his departure for Washington.

Then came the work by Nicolay and Hay, from which so much was expected and which turned out to be a history of the period, and could, by no stretch of the imagination, be called a history of the life and achievements of Abraham Lincoln.

A strange brevity of statement is to be found in reference to the events making up his first forty years. Since both Nicolay and Hay were secretaries to Lincoln during his stay in the White House, it is almost impossible that they would have been ignorant of facts so essential to a complete story of his life. Not until after the passing of both Nicolay and Hay was the discovery made as to how the ten volumes of Lincoln's life came to be written, especially the portion covering his first forty years.

Clara Hay, the devoted wife of John Hay, in the diary which Hay kept and which she caused to be published for circulation among his immediate friends only, disclosed that the first forty years of Lincoln's life were written by Nicolay and Hay, but were edited, corrected, abbreviated and revised by Robert Todd Lincoln. It remains to be seen whether he did any real service to his father's name and fame by suppressing details of the most interesting period of his father's life, during which the great character was developed and prepared for his service to his country.

For fully nineteen years after the appearance of Herndon and Weik's book, there was an absolute dearth of new data about the sixteenth President of the United States. His anniversaries passed practically unnoticed, with the exception of an address here and there at an army post reunion or at one or two of the Republican clubs in New York or Chicago.

* * *

Nineteen hundred and nine, the centenary of his birth, brought a real awakening to the greatness of Abraham Lincoln, and in every school and college, in every organization worthy of the name, something was said or done to commemorate his life and deeds. But most of the subject matter was mere reiteration of what had been said at various points in the funeral procession forty-four years before.

But the start was nevertheless made, and since 1909 a thorough search of every available source of Lincoln material has been made. This has just about been concluded by the appearance of the Herndon-Weik collection of Lincoln documents which, in conjunction with the other material which has come to the surface, practically completes and supplies all available material of importance from which a definitive life of Lincoln may be written, and with which a definite and complete publication of his written and spoken word may be prepared.

This great collection of some 8000 or 9000 pages of written letters, memoranda and documents refutes many a slander, destroys many a libel, dissipates many a myth, corrects many an error, and finally and conclusively places Abraham Lincoln before the world as he was up to the date of his departure for Washington. Was there ever such another biographer as William H. Herndon, his last partner, who is responsible for this great collection? Herndon's chief ambition was to portray his great partner as he actually was—even as he made every effort of which he was humanly capable, to help him and furnish him with information which went a great way toward making him the candidate of his party for the Presidency in 1860. We might well say with Herndon that he would not have emerged from his dingy law office in Springfield the same man who went to Washington in February of 1861, but for the assistance of his partner.

And now, on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth, we have the complete biography up to 1861, in the handwriting of Herndon. Parts of it have indeed been used in distorted form, as modified, toned down and weakened both by Weik, the so-called editor, and by the editorial autocrat in the office of Belford, Clark & Company. But the original documents in Herndon's handwriting have been preserved and are now available.

* * *

From the data of this vast collection emerges a new Abraham Lincoln, a great lawyer as he really was; great not only as a jury lawyer, but as an office lawyer and as an appellate lawyer, with a formidable practice of every kind that the frontier afforded in those days. There were great lawyers in his day, but Lincoln was the greatest of them all, not only in the Eighth Circuit, but in Illinois itself and in those portions of Indiana and Missouri in which he practiced—and finally the great constitutional lawyer who guided the pen of Seward and Speed, his Secretary of State and Attorney-General, in the momentous decisions they were called upon to make.

Today we see a new portrait of the man, from statements made by every one of his great contemporaries, beginning with Judge David Davis and ending with William H. Herndon, a host of witnesses practically unanimous in their opinions, such as few other great characters in American history can boast of, and they are all agreed upon one fact especially—that he was the greatest of them all and that he was the only one of them all who could cope with and successfully solve the problems which confronted him upon his arrival in Washington in February, 1861.

Some Readers' Views of the St. Lawrence Seaway

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Four letters from readers in Duluth, Minn., printed January 30, criticize the editorial on the St. Lawrence Waterway of January 12, but fail to give essential facts on the economic advantage of the canal, which is the issue in question.

There seem to be two basic sources of disagreement as to the waterway project. The first relates to cost. The board of engineers gives an estimate of $543,000,000 for both navigation and power; others, including Senator Wagner, contend total cost would be more than this for transportation alone. These differences are to be explained largely by items used in respective calculations. The board includes no figure for the cost of accumulating interest during the seven or eight years of construction, although such charges were included in the case of the Panama Canal. Nor does it include the cost of providing an adequate twenty-seven-foot depth in lake harbors, numbering a score or more. Toronto alone, for instance, has spent $40,000,000 in recent years on harbor improvements designed to make it an ocean port.

The second, and major, source of disagreement and confusion relates to items which should be included in computing relative costs of transportation by rail and water. Cost of transportation of whatever kind always includes three major items: (1) interest on the investment; (2) maintenance of the route; (3) direct transportation charges.

When the Government constructs a waterway, there are two ways of meeting maintenance costs. One is by tolls from shippers; the other is by taxes from the public. Formerly, the first method was used: shippers paid full costs. With rise of the railroads, tolls have been abolished by law on all inland routes, and the taxpayer foots the bill, so far as overhead and maintenance charges are concerned. The St. Lawrence Canal would be toll free.

Naturally, the public wants the cheapest possible transportation, all elements of cost included. But the public must know whether the St. Lawrence route will really reduce the total cost of transportation. According to Dr. H. G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, who has made exhaustive studies of the project, overhead and annual maintenance charges would amount to approximately $1.75 a ton, or the equivalent of 5 cents a bushel on grain. This is based on the assumption that 20,000,000 tons of traffic, estimated by the Department of Commerce during the boom era as "potentially" available, would actually develop. Even if this seemingly high figure should be correct, the inclusive cost of transportation over this route, according to Dr. Moulton, would be considerably greater than by rail. Senator Wagner estimates these overhead charges at 10 cents a bushel. Proponents of the project, on the other hand, in pointing out the savings involved, commonly ignore the overhead expenses. It seems fairly obvious that the taxpayers will have to meet these expenses in one way or another. The question then arises whether the amount of traffic likely to be available will be worth these high costs. Economic studies hitherto made on this crucial point have largely been based on exports of grain in boom times. Today, the Government is seeking crop curtailment; the whole economic picture is changed, and long-term trends in the grain trade make a revival of previous big exports doubtful.

In view of all these factors, a more modern study of the economic advantages of the St. Lawrence project seems not unreasonable before the vast financial commitments are assumed.

R. L. S.

Washington.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please allow me to ask several Duluth, Minn., boosters for the St. Lawrence Seaway just why Uncle Sam should spend $1,000,000,000 [the probable cost of the project in cash for construction, plus the costs of political grafts, plus expensive investigations, etc., which must necessarily come] to construct a "New Deal" project whose economics were conceived in the nineteenth century. And this is the situation exactly, economically. For America is in a transitional period. Old orders are passé. Our foreign export trade has fallen off almost 70 per cent since 1930. In 1933, 138 cargoes came into the United States by way of the St. Lawrence. Only 62 went out. Moreover, in August, 1933, our Government signed a wheat export pact at London, Eng., and our future annual grain export trades must not exceed 45,000,000 bushels for the whole nation. In fact, where in 1930 the United States exported over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat alone the first week of that year, in the first week of 1934 we only exported 954,000 bushels of all kinds of grains and grain by-products. Besides, our Government is paying the nation's farmers millions and millions of dollars as bonus to reduce our grain production to the levels of home markets consumption to carry out our part of this grain export pact, etc.

The promoters of this seaway proposition have solicited and secured upward of $1,000,000 from Midwest state legislators to provide high pressure publicity and even to maintain an august lobby at Washington. Surely, I am intensely suspicious about any constructive good to our general welfare when rural taxpayers are called upon to provide promotion funds for a project being boosted by the officers and directors of metropolitan organizations and selfish organized understandings against the common good.

The echoes still answer in the words of your editorial, "A Canal Should Carry Ships." Of home-grown merchandise, too. Frankly, I write to say that when eastern importers, jobbers, brokers, commission houses, warehousing and storage syndicates, chain stores, etc., financed by Wall Street's almost unlimited credit facilities can land farm products from tropical climes and merchandise from cheap-labor countries at all our interior lake ports in cargoes, the American farmer, laborer and independent business man under the NRA may as well hang up their hats.

FRED A. LUTHER.

Muskegon, Mich.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress on the St. Lawrence Waterway, published in your issue of January 10, last, says it is better economics to send grain or other raw material from the Northwest of the United States to Europe via the St. Lawrence Waterway than via New Orleans.

Is it not wise to calculate at once what amount of grain and raw materials Europe is likely to buy from the Northwest and how Europe is to pay for what she is asked to buy? Will President Roosevelt recommend the United States to accept our goods in payment? If so, what goods?

The 1871 treaty between Great Britain and the United States preserves British navigation rights on the St. Lawrence, but traffic in the St. Lawrence must be two-way traffic or ships cannot trade with Europe. No doubt thousands will be employed to build the waterway. But will thousands be employed in using it unless tariffs come down, down, down, down?

R. C. HAWKIN.

London, Eng.